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Editors and Proprietors:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The Louisiana Convention have *refused* to submit the Montgomery Constitution to a vote of the people. The secession demagogues dare not yield to the people the privilege accorded to the populations of Parma, Tuscany, Modena and Naples, of voting on their future form of government.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, has received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. All things considered, we do not think a better nomination could have been made. Mr. Adams is a man of profound learning and ability, and he carries to the court to which he is accredited a name which has long been honored and respected in Europe.

The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, receives the French mission—a just and suitable tribute to the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1856.

The Sardinian mission has been assigned to the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh of Vermont. While we accord a hearty acknowledgment of Mr. Marsh's ability and accomplishments, we had hoped that this mission would be tendered to Mr. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin. The fact that Mr. Schurz was born in a foreign land, as we are informed, had nothing to do with the question of his claims to the Turin mission, one way or another. His political relations or antagonism to an European Court, with which Sardinia is endeavoring to cultivate friendly feelings, may have had something to do with it. The organs of the pro-slavery Democracy, which never gave a first class mission to a foreign born citizen since the Revolution, have already raised a howl about "Know-Nothingism" in Mr. Schurz's case. Of course they feel a vast deal of sympathy for him. But before the Chicago *Times* weeps its sad bosom empty over the eloquent and gifted citizen of Wisconsin, will it not favor us with the name of the particular German who has ever been appointed to a first class mission, or any other kind of mission, by a Democratic President? We should like to see the name of the person in print.

THE AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

The Amendments to the City Charter were yesterday voted down by a large majority. The Germans voted in the negative almost in a body. The Irish were divided and not half the natives attended the polls. The vote cast was light, and the voters were indifferent as to the result. Not one in ten had read the Amendments or understood them. A majority of the voters were opposed to the annexation of Bridgeport to the city limits. This prejudiced their minds against the Charter, and without examining the other sections or reflecting on the benefits to be derived from their adoption, they voted against them all, in order, as they said, to keep Bridgeport out of the city, which is regarded by many persons as a sort of "Five Points," and not a desirable class of population to be incorporated in the city.

Some were influenced to oppose the amendments by the demagogical cry about taxing rolling mills, soap factories and slaughter-houses to death. In short, the vote seemed to turn on the question of annexation, and all the other sections were lost sight of. When men get a prejudice in their minds, it is almost impossible to reason with them. The eyes are closed and the ears are shut to facts or arguments.

By voting down the Amendments in a lump, the citizens have deprived themselves of many useful and important additions to their Charter. And as they become better informed as to what they have lost, they will regret their votes. It is a very common thing in this world, for people to repent at leisure what they have done in haste.

VOTED DOWN.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The ticket "against the amendments" having been elected to-day, will you please inform me whether it is the Police Commission which has been voted down, or the Board of Public Works, or the plan for funding the city debt, or the new Charter itself? In my ward the successful ticket was voted by different persons on *all* of these grounds, and I desire to know just where we stand on the various propositions here enumerated.

J. C. H.

Answer.

Neither the Police Commissioner, nor the Board of Public Works, nor the plan for funding the floating debt of the city, nor the new charter has been affected in the least degree by the vote cast yesterday. Those issues were not in the controversy at all. The principal things voted down were: 1st. the proposition to multiply the wards of the city in such a manner as to enable us to hold elections hereafter for State and county officers under the new election law, without fighting or lying; and 2d, the proposition to bring two or three hundred Irish Democrats, residing in Bridgeport, into the city to help us choose Mayors, Aldermen and other municipal officers. The former was a wise and much needed measure, and the latter a very unwise and needless one. The former was defeated by the Chicago *Democrat*, and the latter kindly killed by the Chicago *Times*.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., by all the railroads leading into this city during the past week, were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	16,445	16,880
Wheat, bu	139,782	14,855
Corn, bu	237,333	6,862
Oats, bu	21,172	....
Rye, bu	7,809	....
Barley, bu	11,208	1,600
Seeds, lbs	870,870	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	120	810
Pork, bbls	780	1,398
Cut Meats, lbs	98,667	1,065,788
Lard, lbs	90,851	72,000
Tallow, lbs	18,828	50,000
Live Hogs, No	2,872	1,548
Dressed Hogs, No	1,738	....
Beef Cattle, No	2,835	2,971

As compared with the receipts of the previous week, there is an increase of 72,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of corn, 11,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of rye, and 90,000 pounds of grass seeds—the increased supply of grain of all kinds amounting to upwards of 200,000 bushels.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, &c., since the 1st of January last, as compared with those of the corresponding period for the two years previous:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	242,096	83,073	51,874
[illegible]	1,233,774	596,916	426,436
[illegible]	1,742,137	1,551,170	312,289
[illegible]	123,850	247,849	95,797
[illegible]	71,419	55,294	11,276
[illegible]	116,449	100,261	64,764
[illegible]	1,488,738	1,462,820	769,086
[illegible]	129	349	160
[illegible]	26,315	7,187	3,266
[illegible]	5,275,729	4,807,019	1,258,528
[illegible]	2,971,775	2,786,985	269,325
[illegible]	101,109	32,910	141,611
[illegible]	78,309	24,794	13,889
[illegible]	119,427	44,884	25,411
[illegible]	21,027	20,727	13,799

The amount of flour, wheat and corn in store in this city, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, is as follows:

Flour, bbls	58,857
Wheat, bu	1,639,371
Corn, bu	1,587,998
Oats, bu	272,000

Besides the above, there are over a million bushels of rye, barley, &c., and the warehouses in the city are nearly all full—several of the proprietors having chartered vessels and loaded immediately with corn and wheat, and thus relieve their houses. The grain which has arrived by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, is for the most part still in the boats—the owners being unable to get storage room.

The wheat and corn markets have been heavy, and prices have declined 1 to 2c per bushel. Flour was active during the week, but closed rather dull yesterday. Provisions of all kinds are quiet.

Dressed hogs continue to arrive, and several small outside packers are still at work.

A PROMPT CONFESSION.

The Chicago *Times* of yesterday, (the very last day of grace), came out against the amendments to the city charter, remarking that whenever public journals are observed to delay taking sides on questions of local interest till the very last moment, it is evident that they have been "waiting to be *greased*." This we suppose is Virginian for "*bribed*." The public will commend the candor of the confession, but it would add much to the general obligation if the *Times* would tell how much it got.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The Difficulty between Gov. Houston and the Convention.

The Texas Convention adopted an ordinance instructing the Delegates from that State to the Montgomery Convention to apply for its admission to the Southern Confederacy. A correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* writes:

Mr. Robertson of Washington introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five to wait on the Governor and ask his co-operation as the Executive of the State with the Convention. The introduction of the resolution caused great excitement. The following substitute, offered by Mr. Montgomery of Washington, was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to wait on his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the Convention has re-assembled—that the ordinance of Secession has been ratified by the people, and that the State of Texas is and has been, from the 2d of this current month, a free, sovereign and independent State.

That there was plenty of work for such a committee will be seen from the following bold and determined letter, in which the Governor refuses to recognize the Convention:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUSTIN, Texas, March 6, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of the 5th, I can say, when the Legislature authorized the Convention to submit the proposition to the people of Texas, upon the subject of secession from the Federal Government of the United States, it was understood that the performance of that act, when done, would terminate the existence of the Convention. The Executive approved the same, with a protest against the shortness of the time allowed, owing to the great limits of our State. By a subsequent act of the Legislature it was required that the returns of the votes should be made at the office of the Secretary of State, and counted in the presence of the Governor and Attorney General. The votes were counted, and the result declared, by proclamation, that a majority of the votes cast was for secession. By an act of the Legislature, the Convention was empowered only to submit the question of secession to the vote of the people. The Convention performed the functions assigned it by the Legislature, and in the opinion of the Executive, its powers were then exhausted. The Executive will recommend to the Legislature, which is to re-assemble on the 18th inst., to take into consideration the important issues arising out of the severance of our connection with the United States, with such recommendations and suggestions as he may think proper in the discharge of this duty. It will then be within the province of the Legislature to take such action on the subject as they may think proper; and also to call a Convention directly from the people, who will fairly represent their wishes and opinions, and who will have authority to make such changes in the Constitution of the State as her present and future relations to the world at large may require.

Until then, it will be the duty of the Executive, as well as all the State officers, to continue in the lawful discharge of their functions, confining their action to the sphere of Texas only.

The Executive tenders his respect to the gentlemen of the Convention, and assures you, gentlemen, individually, of his esteem.

Very truly your obedient servant,
SAM HOUSTON.

The effect of the above epistle was not at all tranquilizing. On the 8th, the Convention adopted a resolution, asserting that it had not only the power to pass and submit the ordinance of secession, but also the right on behalf of the people of Texas, to do whatever is incidental to the said ordinance and the defense of the State, and that, as soon as possible, it would consummate the union of Texas with the Southern Confederacy.

A letter of the 8th, to the Galveston *Civilian*, says:

Gov. Houston's communication to the Convention yesterday, produced much feeling in the Convention.

Mr. Wiley favored the passing by of the matter in contemptuous silence, and to instruct the Committee on Constitution to prepare immediately an ordinance requiring all State and county officers to take the oath of allegiance to support the new Government and carry out in good faith the ordinances of the Convention.

It is thought this course will be pursued to-day. It is thought by many that the Governor has commissioned several officers under the militia law, with a view of raising men for the purpose of resisting the action of the Convention in his behalf.

He opposes to the death, the confederation of Texas with the other Southern States, and favors Texas setting up for herself.

The vote on secession stands: For secession, 41,600; against it, 12,772. Majority for secession, 29,428.

The report of the San Antonio Commissioners show that the value of the property seized at that point, formerly belonging to the U. S., amounts to $1,750,000.

Young Men's Association.

The attendance at the rooms of the Association last evening on the occasion of the nomination of the opposition ticket, was much larger and more animated than that of Saturday evening. Several resolutions were offered and quite a spirited debate sprang up on one, making a platform for the party, which was finally voted down. Another resolution instructing the officers to remove the library and reading rooms from the present location to the fourth story of McCormick's building, which the author intimated were more commodious, pleasant and cheap. From present appearances the contest bids fair to be a lively one, as the two parties have succeeded in putting at the heads of their tickets two very popular men.

Quite a number, however, who were disappointed in the ticket (given below) have requested us to announce a meeting at the rooms this evening for the purpose of nominating a third and independent ticket.

President:
THOMAS B. BRYAN.

1st Vice President: CHAS. H. HUNT. 2d Vice President: W. R. GOULD.

Corresponding Secretary:
SAMUEL S. GREELY.

Recording Secretary:
W. H. WAITE.

Managers—Rev. O. H. Tiffany, J. P. Clarkson, D. B. Fiske, T. B. Carter, E. W. Blatchford, Dr. W. S. Denniston, C. W. Davis.

The Cook County Teachers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the "Cook County Teachers' Institute" will be held in Chicago, commencing on Monday, the 15th of April, and continuing through the week. The day-sessions will be held in the High School; the night-sessions in some suitable Hall or Church, as shall hereafter be announced. A full programme has not yet been prepared. Some of the best and most experienced educators of the country have been invited to be with us and lecture for us, but it is intended that the work shall be mainly done by our own teachers. Let all feel an equal responsibility and come to this pleasant work with willing hearts and living, thinking heads—prepared to teach—and to be taught.

Every friend of education is earnestly invited to be present; and it is rightfully expected that every teacher in the county—unless *positively prevented*—will be present to contribute to the interest of the occasion. It is respectfully urged upon directors that they afford their teachers every possible facility to attend this Institute. The children of the county will reap the benefits that flow from it. Our cause is a common cause. Let us continue to unite our strongest efforts in its behalf, and bring to it on this occasion whatever of zeal, wisdom, or experience we may possess. The occasion is anticipated with hope. The past gives us encouragement for the future! During the past year the teachers of this county have done a great work; and who will dare predict the grandeur of their results for the year to come?

Let us meet, then, at this the first anniversary of the "Cook County Teachers' Institute" to rejoice with each other—to receive from each other fresh courage—and to gain additional TEACHING ABILITY; so that our work of teaching the immortal mind may be better performed in the future. May the occasion be eminently useful, pleasant and practical. It is intended that the exercises shall be confined mostly to the primary and elementary branches now taught in the schools of the county. The people of Chicago kindly recognize the occasion, and our cause, by offering their hospitalities to the teachers. Let every teacher be present promptly at the opening of the session and remain to its close.

JOHN F. EBERHART, Pres't.

ACCIDENT.—A man whose name we could not learn was knocked down and run over on Clark near Quincy street, last evening. He was badly cut about the head and was taken up senseless.

THE CITY.

MORE ESCAPADES.—We learn that five lads ran away from the Reform School on Saturday.

☞ Mr. Dye will commence the spring term of his juvenile singing school and Piano class, next Saturday, March 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M., at his Music Hall, 115 Lake street.

☞ Let those who are about to purchase a piano, take notice of the sale of piano's advertised in our auction column, by Gilbert & Sampson.

LOST.—A fan chain belonging to the steamer Enterprise was lost at the firelight before last. The finder is requested to leave it at the Chief Engineer's office at the Court House, or at the engine house on State street.

CANAL BOAT SUNK.—The canal boat William Clark, Whitney, captain and owner, sunk on Friday morning near the railroad bridge in Peoria, owing to striking a sunken barge. She was loaded with 5,000 bushels of corn, shipped at Havana, and belonging to George Teal, of Chicago, and insured here. She was one of nine boats on their way up the river in tow of the steamer Jennie Deans.

LARCENIES.—The patron saint of thieves has three votaries in trouble since yesterday, Thomas Donley, James Talbot and John Shields for stealing iron, and Jacob Shuey, one of the runaways from the Reform School, who was arrested while in the act of stealing a vest from Mendelson's clothing store, No. 253 Clark street. They are all "in store," if not indeed "to arrive" at Joliet in due time.

☞ Knickerbocker for April, Beadle's Dime Novel No. 19, all the pictorials for this week, and a fresh supply of the "Little Blue Book" which contains a complete list, with salaries, of all offices in the gift of President Lincoln, are among the latest arrivals at the Book and Periodical Depot of John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

CARELESS DRIVING.—Yesterday forenoon a lady alighted from one of the State street cars with a young child in her arms, and was knocked down by an express wagon which was being rapidly driven in an opposite direction. Fortunately neither was injured, but the lady was somewhat bruised by being thrown violently upon the pavement. The fault rested with the driver of the wagon who deserves to be made to suffer for the same.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—The second concert of this original band of minstrels at Metropolitan Hall, last evening, was a bumper in every respect. The house was a bumper of a house and the performances were all received with bumpers of applause. The bill for to-night is an excellent one—an entire change—introducing several novelties. "Ten minutes at the Academy of Music" is worth the price of admission in itself, and the entire programme is studded with gems.

WINTER AGAIN.—Winter, in lately retiring, evidently left something behind, and has returned to get it. Certainly he was in town yesterday. Ice froze an inch or more thick in the river, snow went scurrying about, and lay in light wreaths at street corners, and altogether it was such a warning as premature fruit buds must have taken note of. Yesterday was severely cold for the season, but towards evening moderated considerably.

INCORRECT.—It has been incorrectly stated by some of our cotemporaries that Frederick Mears of this city, has been appointed and confirmed Lieutenant of Marines. This is not the case, and is based on a misapprehension of the late despatch that Julius Mears had received such appointment. The latter is a son of one of the instructors at the Naval School in Annapolis, and has been promoted from the rank of Second Lieutenant. We shall be more than willing, however, to chronicle something of the kind for the first named.

LIEUT. ELLSWORTH.—The New York *Herald* which started the half mirthful, half malicious, but entirely false report that E. E. Ellsworth of this city, of Zouave fame, was being pushed in high quarters for the appointment of Chief Clerk of the War Department, professes great satisfaction that the lesser instead of the greater appointment was made, while in fact the result is precisely the highest sought by the young officer, or his friends in his behalf. The service will possess in him the pretty well advanced material for the finest drill officer of his age in the army.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—On Saturday evening a Mrs. Case, residing on South Canal street near the Burlington Railroad crossing, was very severely burned by an accident arising from the use of burning fluid. She had filled a lamp in the dark, and went to strike a match upon the side of the can which unfortunately was open, and an explosion at once took place, the flames communicating to her dress. She wrapped a quilt about her closely, partially smothering the fire which with aid from neighbors extinguished, was but not until her injuries were such as will require weeks for her recovery.

ILLINOIS AND LA BELLE FRANCE.—From instructions lately received from the Department, we learn that the Chicago Post Office has been constituted an office of exchange with Paris, Calais and Havre, France, *via* the Portland steamers. This arrangement will be received with pleasure by French residents here and in the vicinity, as all letters received at the Chicago Post Office for the places named will hereafter go direct to their destination, in sealed bags. Mail matter intended for the provinces East of those points will also receive the benefit of the new order soon to go into effect.

GOOD NEWS.—We understand that the Library of the Young Men's Association has this week received a valuable addition of books, procured under the auspices of the present board of management, to embrace complete London editions of the Quarterly and Blackwood's magazine, library of old English authors and many rare works and fine editions, making in all about three hundred volumes. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope the incoming Executive Committee will pursue a similar course with the retiring board, in the addition of a superior class of literature to the books now in the possession of the Society. Credit for this should be given to the excellent chairman of the Library Committee, M. W. Fuller, Esq., whose untiring exertions in this department many of the improvements are owing.

NEW CHURCHES.—The First Unitarian Society, worshipping on Washington street, have in contemplation the erection of a new church edifice. One of the plans in discussion is suggested and allowed by their ample and very deep lot, now occupied by their present building. This lot is 80 by 190 in depth and will give them in front a fine business block, with a broad archway through the same to a church in the rear, not greatly unlike the front and approach to Bryan Hall.

The Plymouth Congregational Society, worshipping on the corner of Edina place and Van Buren street, whose pastorate Rev. Mr. Corning, late of Milwaukee, has assumed, are discussing the erection of a new and commodious house of worship on the Tabernacle plan, of large size, with cheap sittings. Such a church edifice is needed in every city, and the more of them the better.

BORING FOR "ILE."—A company of capitalists have just purchased the stone quarry near the western limits of the city, and are immediately to commence operations in boring for oil. The stone from this quarry is very rich in this oil, and in working the same small deposits of oil are frequently found. The stone itself is discolored and blackened by these deposits, as all have noticed in its use in the Second Presbyterian Church edifice.

The company referred to are confident and are so assured by the highest scientific authorities that they will "strike ile" at no great depth. This, if realized, will set the borers at work in other parts of the city. Our readers will remember that some time since a correspondent in the columns of the TRIBUNE asserted that this oil deposit there existed. Perhaps it does. The experiment is to be thoroughly tried, and if oil is found, in only one sense will it do to make light of so substantial an addition to the natural resources of this region.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Charter Amendments Defeated.

	For.	Against.	Maj.
FIRST WARD.			
1st District	189	394	
2d District	121	257	
	310	645	335
SECOND WARD.			
1st District	241	456	
2d District	106	296	
	357	752	395
THIRD WARD.			
1st District	189	326	
2d District	122	23	
	311	349	38
FOURTH WARD.			
1st District	174	252	
2d District	101	51	
	275	303	28
FIFTH WARD.			
1st District	305	521	
2d District	65	193	
	370	714	344
SIXTH WARD.			
1st District	181	262	
2d District	173	357	
3d District	19	161	
	373	780	407
SEVENTH WARD.			
1st District	298	445	
2d District	58	692	
	356	1137	781
EIGHTH WARD.			
	207	400	193
NINTH WARD.			
	260	112	148
TENTH WARD.			
1st District	236	335	
2d District	147	259	
3d District	125	127	
	508	831	323
Total majority			2992
Total vote cast			9850

The Election Yesterday.

The election passed off very quietly yesterday. The full returns presented elsewhere, show that scarcely more than a one-half vote of the city was polled, with the result, nevertheless, of consigning to a quiet grave, marked with a monumental majority, the twenty-five amendments to the City Charter, submitted to a vote of the people. In every respect, it was one of the most marked elections in our municipal history. Never before have party lines been more completely ignored; never have purely local and "sectional" questions had a fuller and more glorified run.

As the figures will indicate negatively, there was an abundant lack of interest. Men of all parties and previous predilections, stayed away from the polls, unearing how the thing went, and men of all varieties of precedents went to the polls and worked without precedent, each as his own interests and preferences dictated. One great feature of weakness in the cause of the Charter amendments, was the general lack of familiarity with their merits, joined to an even more general lack of sympathy with the mode of their preparation and presentation.

So there were divers funny scenes, and odd fellowships at the polls. Old staunch Republicans stood side by side and peddled votes against the charter with stout Milesians from Bridgeport, and Squatter Democrats found themselves arrayed against each other pro and con. The Bridgeport voters were out in force, and did good service against annexation perhaps in fear of the loss of *mileage* and fees at future occasions of being imported out of their own precinct to exercise their gentle functions at our city polls. Back of these personal and individual reasons, if such existed, lay the opposition of the manufacturing and packing interest, to be annexed at all.

The division of the larger wards into two, and some of them three election districts, kept down the numbers in attendance at the polls, and everything was as orderly and quiet as at a town meeting in the rural districts. The only exception was in the upper district of the Seventh Ward, where, about half-past six o'clock, p. m., the spirit of harmony got too largely mixed with a more tangible and tangling fluid. As the result, a party of Germans in a drinking saloon first beat in discussion and then *vi et armis*, a peddler of votes on the annexation question. The Police interfered and one of them was resisted and lost his club. A reinforcement of officers turned the scale against the belligerents who fled, and thus ended the affair, leaving for it such a sequel as may result from the search for the parties responsible for the affair.

The result of the election was foreseen from the earliest aspect of matters about the city yesterday. As it now stands, a portion of the new charter is in force by the terms of the act, while twenty five of its sections are squelched. It is a present and prospective state of our municipal affairs, which will give very little satisfaction to anybody, unless it be the legal fraternity, who have a right to look forward to an abundant harvest from litigations based on every variety of proceeding too numerous and complex to allow any present schedule.

The forthcoming election on the third Monday of April will give us our next year's Board of city officers, and yet we imagine that many votes were actually cast on both sides of the question on the absurd idea that defeat or victory carried with it the matter of holding over for another year. Perhaps some that subscribed for the few poor rockets sent up last evening and the poorer whiskey sent down, were of this mind and deemed this a cause for joy. Altogether matters are in a very considerable of a muddle.

Chicago Christian Union.

An important movement has been recently inaugurated in our community under the above name. Several meetings have been held during the last few weeks, which have been open to all persons, and to which delegates were solicited from all sects and parties. After the fullest and freest discussion, in which it was conceded that such a movement was greatly needed, it was decided to organize a society under the name of the Chicago Christian Union, and subsequently a Committee on Organization made a report, of which the following is an abstract:

One of the most hopeful indications of our day is the evident disposition among good men to forget the points on which they differ, and keep in mind those on which they agree.

Inasmuch as this is the case, your Committee would suggest that some one useful Christian work, simple in its plan, and of admitted practicability, be selected as an initiatory work, in which all Christians can coöperate. To successfully inaugurate such a movement they would recommend the Chicago Christian Union, the object of which shall be the diffusion of religious knowledge, and the promotion of good-will among men.

This society shall be composed of all persons who sympathize with its avowed object who shall have been recommended for membership by some member of the society and shall have paid into the treasury the sum of one dollar as an annual subscription.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Councillors, who together shall constitute a Board of Directors or Executive Committee.

The duties of the first named officers shall be such as usually devolve upon those holding such places.

The duty of the Executive Committee shall be the general supervision of the operations of the Society, proposing from time to time such work as may be presented of an appropriate character. It shall also be the duty to make annual reports of their doings to the Society.

There are three features about this movement that especially commend themselves to the public esteem. In the first place, it proposes to act on the right basis. Persons are associated to do Christian work, without regard to sectarian lines. There is, therefore, a fine lesson of charity and "good will among men," on the very plan of the organization. Nobody is shut out; all of both sexes are invited to help. This is certainly as it should be.

Next the organization proposes to do good where good is most needed. It will work for the humbler classes—seek to instruct them in the right ways of living, help them reform their bad practices, encourage them to lives of happiness and usefulness. It is for the Board of Government of the Union to mark out the details of the plan—help to the masses who desire to help themselves, seems to be the motto of the movers in this work.

In a few days the committee on the nomination of officers will make their report. Due notice of the meeting to hear which will doubtless be given through the papers. It is understood that several of our broad-hearted citizens of recognized influence have taken hold of this work, and that the Chicago Christian Union will soon enter upon its duties with large promise of usefulness and success. We hardly need ask for so noble an undertaking the generous sympathy which it is certain to receive from the public.

Fearful Accident—Explosion at the Michigan Mills.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning residents in the South Division in the vicinity of Old street, were startled by the sound of a tremendous explosion, which by lookers on was seen to proceed from the large frame building known as the Michigan Steam Flouring Mill of Messrs. Hawkins & Chapman, on State near the corner of Old street, the boiler of which had burst with terrific violence. A small brick addition to the Mills, containing the engine, was shattered to fragments, and the bricks hurled in every direction. Huge scraps of the boiler, remnants of the engine, bent and twisted pieces of the flues and rolls of the tin roofing warped up like a scroll were thrown to a great distance. Many of the small buildings in the vicinity were covered with the flying debris and more or less shaken. Every-attested the fearful force of the explosion.

The building itself is one of two structures of similar size, the "Johnston Buildings," removed to their present site a year or two since, from the Union Car Works, several blocks west of where they now stand. The Flouring Mill is in the rear of Fenno & Co.'s Planing Mill and was shattered to pieces at its western side, but otherwise escaped material injury. The eastern side of the Planing Mill was also badly injured. The buildings were owned by Joseph Johnston, Esq., and the entire damage will amount to about $1,500.

Viewing the scene of the catastrophe yesterday, it seemed impossible that it could have occurred without a great loss of life, and yet no person was injured.

The engineer, James Collins, who was tending his engine at the time, was buried up in the ruins, but was taken out unhurt. An employee in the planing mill, at work at a lathe, escaped injury, although the lathe itself was broken to pieces. George S. and J. H. Bowen, well known Lake street merchants, were passing down State street, some thirty rods from the mill, when the explosion occurred, and were completely enveloped in the steam, dust and flying fragments of iron and timbers. A long, heavy flue fell directly behind them, crushing their buggy and missing them only by a few inches. Other persons had equally miraculous escapes.

Shortly after the accident, a fire broke out in the ruins, but it was promptly extinguished. The cause of the explosion is not stated, if indeed it is known. It was certainly a miraculous escape from something far worse than the loss of $3,000, which will cover the entire damage.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—OPENING NIGHT, THIS EVENING.—This world famous troupe are already established favorites here, and their return to our concert boards will be hailed with enthusiasm, especially in that they bring with them fresh attractions and a strong array of the finest talent. The following from the Buffalo *Commercial* is to the point, and true every word of it. They open to-night at Bryan Hall, and not as previously announced, on Thursday evening:

This splendid band of minstrels closed their engagement in Buffalo last evening with a performance which, for musical and comic excellence, has never been surpassed by any similar troupe. Its burlesque features were newly all original, and induced a supernatural shaking of sides on the part of the audience. Merriment,—aye, loud and hearty laughter,—filled the hall unceasingly, except when the funny course of the entertainment was interluded by the singing of such beautiful songs and ballads as only the inimitable quartette—Campbelle, Reeves, Griffin and Melville—can sing as they should be sung. While the sweet symphony of these rolls from their lips, thrilling the audience into silent sympathy, the cork on the faces of the singers seems a sacrilegious mockery, and we wish it were away. But when the rich and roystering cadences of "Die" and similar choruses break forth—then the negro visages and the reckless negro antics are in place. "Dixie" was sung last evening as we never heard it giving before, and aroused an enthusiastic responses from the crowded assemblage. We learn that the band will be again in Buffalo four weeks hence on their return trip from Chicago.

Report of the City Mission.

To the Hon. William B. Ogden, E. C. Larned, P. Anderson, T. B. Bryan, E. H. Sheldon, H. G. Childs, J. E. Wilkins, E. B. McCagg, Honorary Members and others;

The mission to the poor, supported mainly by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been carried on during the last quarter with increased efficiency in helping the poor to help themselves, and causing sorrowing, suffering humanity to lift up its head and take hope for the future, and struggle on with the ills of life, and saving some from despair and death. It has made, it is believed, made many new friends, who believe this system of charity has a claim upon their benevolence, as economic and worthy of encouragement. Through such agencies the poor of Chicago can never become pauperized to chronic cases, living year after year upon the bounty of the charitably disposed.

The design of doing good to the bodies and souls of our fellow men embraces a Sunday School and Free Chapel for worship. For these purposes, a lease has been had of the Scandinavian Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, North Side, for a term of years. There have been gathered nearly one hundred children, with fourteen teachers. Divine service is performed twice on Sundays, and a Bible lecture is given on Wednesday evenings by the missionary, who is Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Just before Christmas the church was divided into two stories, at a expense of about $250, giving a comfortable chapel up stairs for worship, and allowing of three rooms for works of charity below. A large space is devoted to a lodging room for wayfaring men, as a temporary shelter. The design of it is to furnish a supper and lodging for tickets to be sold at one shilling each—eight tickets, $1. Charitable persons can be sure that these tickets will not go for improper use, as their money often does in saloons when given to applicants for aid.

Here meet also the Ladies' Industrial School, organized last winter, where girls are taught to sew and make garments for themselves. Three or more ladies from the following churches attend regularly, and take part in this benevolent work:

St. James'.—Mrs. P. Anderson (President), Mrs. Van Buren, Miss Spencer, Miss Terry, Mrs. Allport, Miss Bostwick, Miss Reynolds.

St. John's.—Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Thorp, Mrs. Bucar.

Grace.—Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Hinsdale, Mrs. Richmond.

Atonement.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Cheney.

Holy Communion.—Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Butler, Misses Boyd.

St. Ansgarius.—Mrs. Luff, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Smith.

Several hundred garments have been made up by these ladies, and given to the worthy poor.

The tableaux and festival realized the sum of $486.56, which enabled the committee to make the alterations in the church, and the missionary to distribute largely to the poor. It is believed, however, that many have allowed themselves (content with purchasing tickets,) to withhold their generous offerings, supposing this small fund was all that was needed.

When it is understood that all such public efforts call out an unusual number of applicants for aid, and that as many as forty-three have been relieved in one day, and that fuel was never so high as during this winter, we claim for the charity that an unusual amount of good has been done, and much real misery prevented, as the following facts will show; and that, while some have suffered greatly, there has been no case, as in other cities, of death by freezing:

Number of loads of wood and coal	98
" barrels of flour	18
" pairs of shoes (new)	44
" parcels of groceries	230
" second hand garments	285
" families relieved of pressing want	45
" loaves of bread given out	1460

The visits from house to house have been daily. Several hundred men, women and children, have obtained situations and homes through this agency. The sick have been visited and comforted, and cheered upon a dying bed, and their remains consigned to the grave, with the consoling offices of our holy religion for surviving relatives and friends. The continued and active sympathy of the Rectors of St. James', St. John's, Grace, and Atonement churches, is gratefully acknowledged by the Missionary.

His thanks are always given to those who wish the work God speed, and his daily prayer is that those who help it on, may have the blessing of him that is ready to perish for their temporal reward, and find their treasure laid up where thieves do not break through and steal.

EDMUND B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.
96 North Franklin st., March 1, 1861.

The receipts for the support of the Mission have been, from the 1st November, 1860, to 1st March, 1861:

From annual subscriptions	$288 50
" donations and Church collections	333 16
" tableaux at Bryan Hall	436 56
	$1057 22

The expenditures during the same period have been:

For relief of the poor	$455 76
" repairs to the Church	250 00
" 6 months' support of the missionary	388 79
	$1094 55

Amount due the missionary ... $37 33

The undersigned Executive Committee have examined the accounts of the Mission, and the vouchers of the same, and certify to their correctness. They also entreat for this systematic charity, the contributions of the citizens of Chicago, that the new year of its affairs, beginning under a specific charter of the Legislature, may have larger scope for useful action for the future.

C. R. LARRABEE, Treas'r.
J. EDWARD WILKINS,
C. M. FITCH,
F. A. BRYAN.

NEEDS REFORM.—The practice of incarcerating prisoners in the lock-up on Saturday night, and making no provision for their food for Sunday, leaving it to the charity of policemen, or to be neglected altogether, is yet quite too much the practice at the Armory. Until starvation is enumerated among the penalties of the Police Court, it will be better not to visit it upon candidates for saw-dust honors—certainly not before sentence.

NEW MUSIC.—A. J. Higgins, of No. 45 South Clark street, has just issued the "Zephyr Polkade" for the piano-forte.

West Side Railroad Matters.

The Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, the Logansport route, recently opened, have leased for a five year's term a tract on the river between Randolph and Madison street, and will use the same for depot purposes. Upon these lots stands the substantial and spacious frame building erected by John B. Ackley as a fuel depot, and this the Company have purchased and will adapt to their use. To obtain readier access to these new grounds they are opening a private street eastward from Canal street midway the block. The Company have opened an elegant office down town in the new Sherman House block on Randolph street.

The projects and plans for the Great Union Depot are beginning to be a matter of talk, and the proposed plan excites the admiration of all who have seen the same, who pronounce it at the head of the list of railroad structures. The building will be over 800 feet in length, and about 140 feet in width, with passenger and baggage rooms, ticket offices, and all other accommodations necessary for the immense business which will centre there. It is calculated that there will be room enough for eight roads to come in. A portion of the building will be devoted to the transhipping of freight, and other portions for offices for the various employees. The building, if completed on this plan, will be an ornament to the city, and a great acquisition to the West side.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—There is divine service in St. James Church every evening during the present week at 7:30 P. M.

ZOUAVES TO ARMS.—You are hereby notified to appear at the armory this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp for drill. Lalla Rookh and suite will be present. Per order.

J. R. HAYDON, Captain.
R. W. WETHERELL, Orderly.

GAS FIXTURES.—The largest stock ever offered in Chicago just received, and for sale cheap at the Old Stand at 75 Clark St. H. M. WILMARTH. mh20-6t

☞ Chocolate, Cocoa and Bromo, made by Baker, the purest and best in use at Sargent's Pharmacy, Randolph and State streets.

☞ Ever since the world began there have been events almost innumerable that have been wrapped in the veil of mystery. In the world's great progress miracle has followed miracle, wonder preceded wonder, until the pages that bear record of its deeds have become crowded with phenomena which the mind of man has utterly failed to grasp. Notwithstanding, however, the long line of mysterious events that throng the past, the curtain of time is still being uprolled—the clouds that have hung heavily upon us are being lost in the light of the present, and all are turning with delight and satisfaction to the fact that *Sloat's Elliptic, Lock Stitch and Improved Shuttle Sewing Machines are the* machines of the age—combining as they do all the *excellencies* of the old standard machines without their faults.

These are the only machines using the *Elliptic Hook* with *self-adjusting tension*, hence sewing all kinds of fabric, thick or thin, without *change* of tension. For style of finish, simplicity of construction, rate of speed, perfection of work, they stand without a parallel.

These machines challenge competition for both family and manufacturing sewing, and the undersigned only ask that all purchasers look for themselves, see these machines, examine them and remember that *all are warranted*.

MASON & EASTER,
mh16-3td-1tw 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper. mh-1y

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with GLASS FOOT and other important IMPROVEMENTS at reduced prices. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 167 and 169 Lake street. mh14-19t

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ See advertisement of "Hard Rubber Rigg's Truss"—has cured cases of twenty years standing in this City. mh18-1m

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., at the residence of H. B. Stevens, Esq., by the Rev. W. W. Patton, Mr. FRED. B. HEAD, of Kenosha, Wis., and Mrs. VILLA CUTTING, of this city.

DIED.

Departed this life on the 11th inst., at the City of Grayville, Ill., our dear brother, BERNARD G. GILLASPIE, at the age of twenty six years.

For the last four years he nobly preached Christ and Him crucified. He fell in a full assurance of the resurrection of the dead. He was perfectly reconciled to his untimely fate.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.
Then, O then, each earth-born joy grows vile or disappears,
Shrink to a thing of naught! O how he longs
To have his passport signed, and be dismissed.
'Tis done, and now he's happy. The glad soul,
Has not a wish uncrowned; even the lag flesh
Rests, too, in hope of meeting once again
Its better half, never to sunder more."

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK, Making the LOCK STITCH, which is alike on both sides of the fabric, and having a positive upper and UNDER tension. Every Machine Warranted. ☞ We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working on all kinds of fabric, thick or thin, without change of tension. MASON & EASTER, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest. mh15'61-1y

To Rent.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 162 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, office in rear of 180 North Water street, Chicago. mh19x1m

FOR RENT.—From May 1st., the store and offices, No. 45 Clark street, Opposite the Sherman House. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, No. 45 Clark street, (Up-stairs.) mh19x1w

TO RENT.—The residence of the subscriber, corner of Cass and Michigan streets, with the garden and grounds attached. The house is spacious and contains all the modern improvements. mh19 e238-1w J. H. KINZIE.

TO RENT—A desirable Residence ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Near Ringgold Place, to a responsible prompt paying tenant. Apply to R. NELSON HAYDON, Cor. Market and Randolph street. mh18-e235-2w

TO RENT—Store and Cellar No. 181 Kinzie street under Foster House, with good Stable on the alley. First rate stand for Commission House. Possession given immediately. Also Stores with good Cellars under each of No. 177, 183 and 185 Kinzie street; and, also, Stores with Cellars No. 42 and 46 North Clark street, under Foster House. Possession given May 1st. Inquire of GEORGE F. FOSTER or M. H. BAXTER, at Foster House, corner North Clark and Kinzie streets. mh15-e275-lw

TO RENT—Stores Nos. 130 and 132 South Water street. Rooms over Nos. 1, 3 and 5 South Clark street. mh7-e135-1m TALMAN WHEELER.

NOTICE.—To rent or sell, a beautiful Summer Residence in the TOWN OF EVANSTON, Near the depot in that place, about eleven miles from Chicago. This premises is known as the Benson House. For particulars inquire of GEORGE HUNTOON, Esq., of that place. mh14-e258-1m

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. I have several desirable stores on the above named streets which will be for rent on the first of April or May. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, No. 58 and 60 Lake street. mh4-e145-3m

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 300 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago. mh11-e272-3m

Lost.

LOST—On Saturday, March 9th, a large Envelope, containing a number of County Orders, addressed to A. V. Fortin, care of J. A. W. Lafayette, Ind. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them with S. P. Rounds, corner of State street and Tremont alley. mh18x1w-e68

HORSE STRAYED.—On Wednesday evening, March 13th, a small red horse, with long tail, short mane, one fore foot shod, very poor, 8 years old, was last seen running on Randolph street, W. D. Any one giving information to the undersigned where the same can be found, will be liberally rewarded. PETER SCHMITT, Larabee street, corner of Black Hawk, N. D. mh15x1w

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97 SOUTH WATER STREET 97. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja21-ly

WANTED—To sell a good Cook Stove (been used one month), cheap for cash, or exchange for a second-hand Buggy. Difference will be paid in cash. Apply immediately at Room 5, 126 Randolph street. mh20x1t

WANTED—Board Wanted by a family of five persons, who wish to obtain permanent Board with a small, genteel private family, where there are no other boarders. Three rooms will be needed. The best of references given and required. Address LOCK, Box 6170 Post Office. mh20x2t

WANTED—By a Single Gentleman, a Furnished Bed-room, on the North Side, with or without Board—latter preferred. Address D. S., Post Office box 2505. Best of references given, if required. mh20x3t

WANTED—A Counter suitable for a Bar—about twenty feet long. Address immediately, B. E. TUCKER, box 1186 Chicago Post Office. mh20x1t

WANTED—Any number of Men who are out of employment and have a little Cash Capital, if they will apply at Room 5, 126 Randolph street, they can learn of a first rate opportunity to make from $10 to $30 per day. mh20x1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or several single gentlemen, furnished with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 22 Michigan avenue. mh20-e307-3t

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 231 Wabash avenue. Terms, $600 per annum; or the premises would be sold on easy terms. Address G. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. mh20e310-1m

FOR SALE—Several very finely improved Farms containing from 40 to 640 acres in Illinois, convenient to railroads, villages, &c. Also, 5,000 acres unimproved in same State. Also, 700 acres in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, together with a fine Residence in Davenport, Iowa, to exchange for Merchandise. For full description, terms, &c., call on HIGGINS, SELBY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 56 South Wells street, or address same through P. O. Bo 2804. mh20x2w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chicago, on MONDAY, April 1st, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. GEO. W. FULLER, Secretary. Chicago, March 20th, 1861. mh20-e316-11t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT—At Wood Lawn, new terminus of the Hyde Park train, together with or without two acres of excellent garden land. At present occupied by a good tenant. House and Barn all new. For particulars apply on the premises or address WM. R. SLUYTER, Box 2357, Chicago. mh20x3t

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East. J. C. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

TO SHOE DEALERS—Wanted a situation as Salesman or Foreman, by a young married man, who knows the business and is not afraid to work. Address J. H. box 3225 Post Office, with name and place of business. mh20x1t

MEDICAL TESTIMONY IN regard to the virtues and medicinal efficacy of DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Dr. FOSTER of Iowa Falls, Hardin Co., Iowa, Dec. 5th, 1856, says: "That having used Dr. Foord's Pectoral Syrup for two years, prescribing it in various cases of COUGHS, COLDS and CROUP, that he considers it A. No. 1, and without an equal of anything of the kind for the relief of CONSUMPTIVES, and knowing the ingredients of which it is made, and their virtues, he thinks it should not be classed with Patent Medicines of the present day. Having had an excellent opportunity of testing its virtues in almost all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, he considers it greatly superior to anything yet offered to the public, for the speedy cure of all that class of complaints." Dr. WHITBECK says: Dear Sir—Some six or seven years ago, I was induced to try your PECTORAL SYRUP in my practice, although I have used it in my own family through the influence of Dr. Henry Dennison, who assured me not only of the excellence of your preparation, but also of the medical skill of the maker of it, since that time I have had occasion to use it frequently in various affections of the respiratory organs, such as CROUP, ASTHMA, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, &c., and must say that for elegance of preparation and medicinal efficacy, it is superior to anything of the kind with which I am acquainted; and, as I have frequently seen good results from it, I have no hesitation in recommending it. H. D. WHITBECK, M. D., LOCK BERLIN, Wayne Co., N. Y., May 24, 1857. ☞ Sold in Chicago by JEROME, 213 South Clark street; BOHMHOLD, 89 Clark street; O'HARA, 39 West Randolph street; HITCHCOCK, 157 State street; BRYAN, 80 West Madison street, and by Druggists in all the principal towns and cities in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. mh16-e273-3t-wit

BOAT LAMPS. ALL KINDS OF LAMPS ALTERED TO BURN KEROSENE OIL With Patent Silver Reflectors, Just the thing for CANAL BOATS, Propellers and Sail Vessels, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, CHAS. L. NOBLE, 122 CLARK STREET 122. [mh14-e263-6mistp]

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, mh14-e255-6m 82 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES Repaired by J. J. Vreeland, Brick Building on Alley rear of 113 Wells street. mh15e264-1m1stpg

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO MESSRS. S. H. KENNEDY & CO., New Orleans, By MELLEN & OLMSTED, mh1-e132-1m-stp No. 184 South Water street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [ja7'61-1y1stp]

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY. INCORPORATED, 1861. PRESIDENT—H. JOY. BOARD OF DIRECTORS—H. C. Loomis, Henry Fuller, Geo. Steele, Jas. P. Smith, Jr., Geo. W. Fuller. THE ONLY DEALERS IN CRYSTAL LAKE ICE. We are fully prepared to furnish Ice taken from Crystal Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water, 43 miles from and 335 feet above the level of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Office, No. 7 Clark Street. H. JOY, President. ☞ Address all orders or communications to H. H. BLAKE, Secretary. WANTED.—Thirty big bay or stone-grey horses, immediately. mh19-e-3-2w

MULLER'S PIANO METHOD —IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN. Revised by Julius Knorr. An elaborate, thorough and unique course of study, embracing every requisite for each grade of tuition and practice. Two Parts. Price of each, $2. Complete in one volume, $3. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP, Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago. MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY. Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning. W. B. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors. J. J. VREELAND, Foreman. mh5'61-1y

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. This is no Catch-Penny Affair. As those wishing employment will see for themselves by calling on J. H. JOHNSON, No. 70 State street, Chicago. Agents wanted to sell an article that everybody will buy, as there is no family that can do without them. CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE. It needs but this to convince you that what we say is true. Persons that cannot make it convenient to call, will please apply for a circular, by enclosing a stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 4353, Chicago, Ill. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city, by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, architects. [remainder of advertisement illegible] THOS. HANSOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20th, and every evening. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS. FROM NIBLO'S SALOON, BROADWAY, N. Y. The most Talented and Versatile Company in Existence, comprising the CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, Whose Concerts during the past seven months, at the above popular Saloon, have elicited the highest encomiums from the New York press, and have been witnessed by over 150,000 of the elite and fashion of the great metropolis. LOOK AT THE BRILLIANT ARRAY OF STARS: S. C. CAMPBELL, The Prince of Ethiopian Vocalists. BEN COTTON, The most talented Ethiopean Comedian of the present day. JOHNNY DALEY, The only peer of Ben Cotton in existence. G. W. H. GRIFFIN, The great Basso Profundo, Wit, Jester, and Burlesque Actor. ROLLIN HOWARD, The great Sensation Prima Donna and Burlesque actress. MASTER CHARLES, The Wonderful Danseuse and Female Impersonator. L. H. SIMMONS, The King of Banjoists. J. C. REEVES, The highly accomplished Tenor Vocalist and Guitarist. E. J. MELVILLE, The unequalled Soprano Vocalist and Guitarist. R. KING, Leading Violinist and Composer. J. H. SMITH, The unapproachable Clarist. G. W. [illegible], Cornet and Double Bass Player. R. M. HOOLEY, Violinist and Business Manager. J. BRYANT, Property Man. J. C. FARR, Agent. The above unequalled Troupe will appear in New Songs, Acts, Dances, Burlesque Operas, Comedy, Tragedy and Farce, Forming a programme of unexceptionable novelties and the most attractive entertainment ever offered to the citizens of Chicago. ☞ Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES. mh16-e292-3w

METROPOLITAN HALL. For One Week Only, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 18, And every evening during the week. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS, From Broadway, New York. UNSWORTH, EUGENE & DONNIKER, Proprietors. The most talented and superbly appointed Company ever organized, comprising the following MATCHLESS CONGRESS OF ARTISTS. Mr. JAMES UNSWORTH, The great Ethiopean Comedian. MASTER EUGENE, The wonderful Female Impersonator. Mr. J. B. DONNIKER, Primo Violinist, Melophonist, Cornet and Alto Horn Player. Sig. RAPHAEL ABECCO, Golden Harpist, Superb Tenor and Balladist. Mr. J. STRATTON, Tenor and Guitarist. Mr. C. O'NEIL, The Inimitable Tamborinist and Essence of Old Virginy. Mr. T. HAYES, Champion Clog Dancer of Europe and America. Mr. B. MORO, Primo Basso. Mr. J. P. KING, First Cornet and Clarionet Player, and Leader of Brass Band. Mr. B. TRIGG, Cornet and Violoncellist. Mr. JOHNSON, Cornet, Flute and Piccolo Player. Mr. FROST, Violinist, Flageolet and Snare Drummer. Mr. JONES, Primo Bass. Mr. O. LEOPOLD, Tuba and Double Bass. Mr. J. J. HILLIARD, Property Man and Scenic Artist. LOUIS A. ZWISLER, Business Manager. The above combination of Stars will have the honor to appear before a Chicago audience, offering a programme UNIQUE, ORIGINAL AND UNAPPROACHABLE. ☞ For further particulars, see Programmes. Admission to all parts of the Hall, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. mh13-e243-10t R. A. PERRY, Agent.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Twenty-First Night of the celebrated artiste, MR. E. A. SOTHERN, Who will appear this (Wednesday) evening, March 21st, as MAXIME, In his own adaptation of Octave Feuillet's thrilling French story entitled THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, Which will be presented with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY by WHYTAL, Including a new and Romantic Scene representing THE RUINS OF ELVIN TOWER, With a view of the distant country by moonlight, in which scene will take place THE LEAP OF MAXIME from the heights of the Tower, a distance of TWENTY-SEVEN FEET, one of the most daring acts ever attempted on the stage. The performance will conclude with A Grand Pas de Deux ... by the ... GALE SISTERS. IN REHEARSAL—The new comic piece of SOTHERN IN A FIX, and John Brougham's great effort, called A TRAGIC REVIVAL.

PERRINE'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND. A Series of Paintings, covering over six thousand square feet of canvass; comprising more than two hundred Magnificent Views of the most important objects of Sacred interest in the East, illustrative of Bible Scenes, and the theatre of the Recent Massacres by the Druses of Mt. Lebanon. These Paintings will be on Exhibition, for the present week, in this City, at KINGSBURY HALL, CONTINUED THIS WEEK. MR. NAGEEF JIMMAL, A Native Syrian accompanying the Panorama, will appear in ORIENTAL COSTUME, and give Readings from the Arabic Scriptures, Koran, and Poets, illustrating, also vocal instruction, the Manners and Customs of Bible Lands. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents, Children 15 cents. Tickets for sale at the door. mh18-e306-3t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Cor. of Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Gentlemen's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents invited as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. se5-e24-6m

For Sale.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The Frame Flouring Mill, known as the "Chicago City Mills," situated on the corner of Jefferson and Kinzie streets, now occupied by the undersigned. Has been run little more than two years, is well located and doing a first-rate business. It stands on a leased lot at an annual rent of $400, payable semi-annually. If not sold at private sale before the 10th of April, it will then be offered at public auction, on the spot. For price and further particulars, apply to MARPLE & COLE, on the premises. mh19x1d

FOR SALE.—Soda Water Apparatus, 1 Generator, 2 Iron and 3 Copper Fountains, and Draught Apparatus. For sale cheap for cash. J. D. PAINE, mh19e301-6t corner State and Monroe streets.

COINS AND MEDALS.—A valuable collection of Medals, Greek, Roman and other foreign coins, with a finely finished case, made to order for them, can be purchased for $100. Address B. A. Box 3659, Chicago. mh19x3t

NOTICE.—A first-class House and Lot, CENTRALLY LOCATED, Free of incumbrance, will be sold cheap for part cash, and balance in goods suitable for country store. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Three lots with three dwelling houses, in the West Division. Houses all rented. Will exchange for a house and lot in the North or South Division. Address, Post Office Drawer 5953.

FOR SALE.—Sixty Kegs of Pearl Barley will be sold low. Also, a lot of Packing Barrels. Apply to GIBSON & CHASE, mh15x2w 8 Pomeroy's Building.

FOR SALE.—1 Two seated second-hand Family Carriage, for one or two horses. 1 Second-hand Chaise. Trotting Buggy. 1 Light Covered Buggy. 1 Single Harness. 1 set Double Harness, which will be sold very low. Apply to R. S. WELLS, 72 State street. mh15e291-1w

DOCKS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE CHEAP. Docks on the South Branch of the Chicago River, in Section 29, with railroad track connected with all the roads in the city, will be sold on long time at from $45 to $50 per foot front, or leased at $1 per foot front per year. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 45 South Clark street. mh14x2m

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. I will sell the residence I now occupy, with the whole or part of the lot, or the vacant forty feet south of the house. [mh14-e254-1w] T. B. CARTER.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS F. GREENE, and now owned by Geo. Smith & Co. and Mary Ann Greene. Also, some city property. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 1 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. mh8-e258-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE TWO STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE AT WEST URBANA, ILL., Situated on side track of I. C. R. R., adapted to Receiving, Storing and Shipping Grain, &c., will be sold or rented for one year on favorable terms. Apply to BAILEY & GRIFFIN, Commission Merchants, 180 South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 6137. mh9-e181-1m

FOR SALE—A stock of well assorted Groceries and Fixtures in store complete, doing a business of from fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars per annum, and in good location on South Side. The store now occupied can be had for a term of years. A good chance for any one wishing to go into business. Address Post Office Box 3161, Chicago. feb20-e179-1m

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES LOTS AND LANDS In Chicago and vicinity. Apply to HENRY F. QUIMBY & CO., e417-226-1y South Water street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A young lady wishes to obtain board in a family where her instruction in music will be received as compensation. [remainder illegible] Address, MUSIC TEACHER, Box 363, Chicago, P. O.

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE:

The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: One Square, (eight lines) one insertion ... $.50; One Square, each subsequent day, ... .25; One Square, two weeks ... 2.50; One Square, one month ... 4.00; One Square, three months ... 10.00; One Square, six months ... 16.00; One Square, one year ... 30.00. ☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in ADVANCE. ☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATE OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month; .75 per Square for each subsequent month; 20.00 per Square for one year.

DISCREDITED MONEY WANTED TO ANY AMOUNT, At Highest Prices. DAVENPORT, ULLMAN & CO., Bankers, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake. mh16x1-1w

Auction Sales.

PIANO FORTES At Auction, BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, No. 82 Lake Street. We will sell on TUESDAY, March 26th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, one splendid Rosewood Case, full round cornered and full iron frame 7 Octave Piano, Made by Gilbert, of Boston; is richly carved and full rich tones. ALSO—One very rich Rosewood Case round cornered and full iron framed 7 Octave Piano, made by Amos Dexter of Boston, and is a superior instrument. ALSO—One Rosewood Case full round cornered and full iron frame full Gold Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., and is of exceedingly rich and full tone. ALSO—One magnificent Rosewood Case, full iron frame and full round cornered 7 Octave Piano, made by Emerson, of Boston, and is a splendid instrument. ALSO—One richly carved Rosewood Case, and full iron frame and full round cornered 6 octave Piano, made by Woodward & Brown, and is a very superior toned and finished instrument. ALSO—Two rich Rosewood Case, full iron framed Pianos, 7 octave full round cornered. Names of makers given hereafter. The above Pianos are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve. Will be on Exhibition on Monday previous to Sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ☞ Parties purchasing Pianos at this sale can have them packed and shipped for the country. mh20-e311-6t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. Will give their personal attention to the sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families or at their Salesrooms. Cash advances made when required. SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND AND NEW Furniture, Carpets, Oil Paintings, Shells, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, March 21st, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, the furniture and effects of a family going East, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Carpets, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture of all kinds, fine Silver Plated Castors, Spoons, &c., Whatnots, Cane Seat Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Hair, Moss and Husk Mattresses, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Also, a Cabinet of rare Shells, together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods. Also, one second-hand Piano Forte. mh20-e312-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. mh8-e54-1

LARGE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, March 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. We will sell for cash, bankable funds, a large stock of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, pieces Black Lawns, Fancy do., Black Cloth, Union Cassimeres, all Wool Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Satinets, Black and Drab Farmers' Satin, Boys' Jeans, Cottonades, White and figured Marseilles, Grass Cloths, Denims, Blue Linen, Spanish Linen, Black Velvet, Ladies' Hosiery, Cotton and Wool Socks, Gloves, &c. Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Black and Fancy Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars, Shirts, Umbrellas, Buckskin Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts; together with a large variety of other Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., mh20-e31 Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, March 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, we will sell a large lot of New and Second-Hand Furniture, &c. Also, 10 Barrels Molasses and Sugar, 1,000 Cigars, Also, 30 Barrels Flour. 1 Box Tobacco. Cigars, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneers. LARGE, ATTRACTIVE And Peremptory Sale of a Jobbers' Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL Will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, April 2nd, 1861, and following days until sold, sale to commence at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 165 Chamber Street, N. Y. By order of G. M. CHAPMAN, Assignee, ISAAC L. HUNT'S COMPLETE stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., comprising a large and varied assortment of heavy and shelf goods, suitable for city and country trade. Also—CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. A large and complete assortment of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware. Also, 60 Tons Malleable Iron Goods, Comprising a full assortment of goods known to the trade. TERMS—Under $100 cash; over that amount six months approved on endorsed notes, payable in the city of New York, or five per cent. discount for cash. Catalogues now ready, and the goods may be examined at the office of the Auctioneers on Monday, March 18th. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auctioneers. mh18-e302-2w Office No. 236 Broadway, New York.

Wanted.

WANTED.—100 Shares of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock, for which cash will be paid. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. mh20x1t

WANTED—A house suitable for a small family in a pleasant location either in the North or South Division, containing the modern improvements. Address "D" Box 18 Chicago Post Office. mh19x2t

WANTED—To purchase a dwelling house—Brick preferred, with modern improvements, to be located east of State and north of Twelfth street, or in the Fifth Ward, west of Halsted street. Cash payment, balance in two years. Address "PURCHASER," at Tribune office, giving name, description and price. mh19x3t

WANTED—I want to trade a Piano for a Horse, Buggy and Harness. Address Box 761. mh18x2w

WANTED—Immediately or by May 1st, a Dwelling House containing nine or ten rooms, situated on South side, north of Hubbard Court and east of State street. Address Box 1529 Post Office. mh18x1t

WANTED—A Situation by a man well acquainted with the Grain and Produce Business, and who has a good business connection in the country. References given. Address "L. G." at Tribune Office. mh18x3t

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper and salesman with some Lumber Dealer. Have had twelve years experience in the lumber trade. Also understands all kinds of machinery for working wood. Address "LUMBER" at this Office, for three days. mh19x3t

WANTED—By a middle aged gentleman and his wife, in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House, board and lodging. Front rooms. Address F. R. W., Box 97. mh18x1t

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Good and desirable land in good locations in Iowa and Minnesota for a stock of goods in the city or country, hardware preferred. If necessary some money will be paid in the exchange. Parties wishing to exchange will please address "C. & W. R. S." P. O. Box 4147. mh18x1t

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper and general manager in some house of good standing. Having had fourteen years experience in the charge of and keeping the accounts of most extensive manufactories in this city and elsewhere. Also have extensive acquaintance in Iowa and the West. Very best of city reference given. Address "A. B. C." at this Office. mh18x3t

WANTED.—I want to buy, or rent, a nice House in the South Division, east of State and north of Harrison Place. Possession May 1st. Will pay one-third down, balance in one and two years. Address, with real name, "PACKER," Box 24 for one week. mh19x1w

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or assistant in some house of good standing, by a young man, thoroughly acquainted with the business. References given as to character and ability. Salary not so much the object as a permanent situation. Address, A. G. M., at this office. mh16x2w

WANTED.—I wish to sell the INDUSTRIAL FLOURING MILL, At Niles, Mich. Terms—one-third down, the balance in two annual payments, or in a stock of goods, or a farm or good farming lands. Come and see it. Niles, March 10th, 1861. [mh15x1w] L. BINGHAM.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every county in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every family needs, every farmer ought to have, and which will sell at sight, and on which large profits can be realized. Agents will be secured the sole control of a county. The small Price of this Article brings it Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and circular by return mail a circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4353. mh15-e280-1m

HOUSE WANTED—By a good, prompt paying tenant, a small convenient, modern and well built House, located in the vicinity of Jackson and Wabash, to be occupied by May 1st. Address Post Office Box 837. mh15x1t

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED to sell Clark's newly improved PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. [remainder illegible]

MAN AND WIFE WANTED.—[remainder illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

A CONTRAST.

When Gen. Jackson crushed out Southern nullification in 1832, and when President Polk needlessly and wickedly, as was believed by the party opposed to his administration, involved the country in a war with Mexico, men of all parties rallied to the support of the Executive. There was no factious opposition made in Congress to the passage of a Force Bill in the former instance, while in the latter, men and money were given to the Administration to prosecute the war vigorously, with scarce a dissenting voice. The newspaper organs of the Whig party cordially approved of the vigorous measures of Old Hickory; and, after the cause of President Polk had been merged in the cause of the country, they supported with equal zeal whatever measures were necessary to bring the Mexican war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

The contrast between the old Whig party—the party in opposition on these two trying occasions—and the Democratic party in the present perilous condition of the country, is strongly marked and exceedingly painful to patriotic contemplation. A rebellion has been organized in the Southern States against the Federal Government; it has extended from State to State without a solitary effort being put forth for its suppression; its leaders have organized a government, appointed the requisite officers, and have had the audacity to send a Commission to Washington to treat with the Government whose allegiance they have thrown off for their share of the public property; they have organized an army for the express purpose of resisting the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of the Federal Union; they have seized the forts, the ships, the custom-houses and sub-treasuries of the United States situated within the rebellious States; the whole federal jurisdiction has been temporarily at least, overthrown, and the power of the Federal Government to arrest or frustrate the designs of the rebels defied. During the greater part of the time in which these scenes have been in process of enactment, the Government has been in possession of the Democratic party. Instead of employing its power to crush the rebellion, the leading traitors were permitted to hold the position of Constitutional advisers to the President, and their counsels were most faithfully executed. The opposition in Congress were ready, as in the days of Jackson, to clothe the Executive with the necessary power to put down the treason. But the President did not even use the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, to maintain the integrity of the Government. He, as well as the Democratic members of Congress, seemed to rejoice in view of the legacy which they would have in their power to bequeath to the incoming Republican Administration.

Since the inauguration of President Lincoln, the only change there has been, in this respect, is a more open and more distinct avowal of sympathy with treason on the part of Democratic leaders. The Executive finds himself without the means to enforce the laws in the seceding States. Democratic leaders in Congress assert that they will never consent to furnish him with those means. Not only do they make this declaration to the world, but while doing so they offer resolutions in the Senate the object of which is to place officially before the country a virtual acknowledgment of the inability of the Federal Government to overcome the existing rebellion. The design of this is to deter Mr. Lincoln from calling an extra session of Congress, and to prepare their partisan friends for their opposition to any supply measure should an extra session be called. A more unpatriotic, we may say a more infamous, move has never been made by an American statesman than the recent effort of Senator Douglas to draw out a statement of the unprepared condition of the Federal Government to maintain its integrity and to vindicate the majesty of law. The traitor Arnold permitted British spies to have access to the lines of the American forces the better to ascertain the most favorable points for an attack; but Mr. Douglas stands up in the American Senate and exposes to the enemies of the Government its utter weakness, and gives them to understand that no vote of his will be given for strengthening it.

We ask the country again to remember the patriotic course of the old Whig party in Nullification times and during the Mexican War, and to contrast it with the course of the Democratic leaders now. The former voted for every supply measure that was brought forward, and stood by the Government and the country from first to last. The latter defeated the volunteer bill just before the close of the last session of Congress, and they now assert that if Congress is called together again their course will not be changed. And as if to remove all doubts of their entire and perfect sympathy with the rebels, they openly rejoice on account of the necessity which compels the evacuation of Fort Sumter—a necessity which they alone are responsible for—and as openly express their gratification in view of the probable fact that the Administration will not have the power to collect the revenue, and which power they assert they will never agree to confer upon it. If the course of the Whigs under the administration of Jackson and Polk was patriotic, what is to be said of the course of Democratic leaders now? And if the Federal Union is destroyed, and our National Government brought into contempt, to whom but the leaders of the Democratic party should the odium of that calamity attach? Let the honest men of all parties seriously think of these things.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

It is not to be denied that the situation of President Lincoln at this moment is one of extreme difficulty and embarrassment. Whatever it was possible to steal or destroy, whomsoever it was possible to infect or demoralize, were stolen, destroyed, infected and demoralized by Buchanan and his Cabinet. Their unparalleled treason has accomplished more ruin in three months than a foreign war with the strongest power in Christendom could produce in half a century. A navy scattered to the uttermost corners of the earth—an army distributed in inaccessible quarters, under the command of traitors and cowards—the treasury exhausted and the public credit well nigh ruined—the most important fortresses full of munitions but empty of defenders—the national arms delivered gratuitously to the enemies of the United States—treason, robbery, cowardice and imbecility holding their gloomy reign over the government—this was the situation of which Mr. Lincoln found himself the master on the 4th day of March, 1861. We look in vain for a counterpart to this melancholy picture. Naturally enough the new Administration finds itself assailed by two opposite and conflicting cries—one party urging the President to crush the traitors without delay and without mercy, and the other demanding that he shall violate his oath of office and become a traitor himself as soon as possible.

It is needless to waste words on the latter class of advisers. They want all public officers to be as vicious and unprincipled as themselves, and they will be satisfied with nobody in the Presidential office who is not a perjurer and a parricide. But in the other category of counsellors, who are for the most part patriotic and sincere, we have a few words for your reflection. Before active measures

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assembled, the navy called home, an army raised, equipped and drilled, and the treasury replenished. It would be madness to disregard the repeated threats of Jeff. Davis to march upon Washington in case an attempt should be made to collect revenue in Southern waters. If there should be no army to meet him and arrest his treasonable foray he would come of course. Mobs may be raised in a day but armies cannot. Mobs can furnish themselves with fowling pieces and rusty scythes in short order, but it is the work of time to make Minie rifles and sword bayonets for an army. Let us keep a practical view of this grave question. The stake for which we are contending is no less than the Constitution of the United States. To preserve its its integrity, and to transmit it unimpaired to future generations we are ready to fight, if fight we must. But we look to see the victory gained by no miracles. The usual paraphernalia of hard labor and hard knocks, time, patience, endurance and perhaps much suffering, will be the price at which the legacy of our fathers is to be saved. If it be possible to save it in any peaceful way, let it by all means be saved peacefully. But we do not call that *saving*, which is merely converting the Constitution from a shrine of liberty to a propagator and defender of slavery.

PIKE'S PEAK.

That gold exists in large quantities in the Rocky Mountains not and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, has been abundantly proved. It is also well understood that it is found mainly in the quartz rock, and requires capital and machinery to develop it. During the last summer some three hundred stamp mills were put up at the mines; but it was late in the season before they got successfully at work, and very considerable sums were not realized. Added to the lateness of the season when operations were commenced, was the inexperience of most of those who managed the mills; and, all things considered, quite as much gold was obtained as could reasonably be expected.

This season it will be far different, and the western States may expect to be largely benefited by the increased receipt of gold from this promising region. We have heard the aggregate estimated at millions of dollars, and even at the lowest figures we have heard named, western interests will be largely benefitted by this new source of wealth. It will furnish a large market for our products. The miners will look to eastern Kansas, and Nebraska, to western Iowa and to Missouri for their beef, pork, flour, provisions of all kinds, mules, horses and cattle, and the amount required will be very large and constantly increasing. It is true that all these articles will be purchased in the section of country very considerably west of us; but this demand from the Rocky Mountains, draining that region, will take off the produce that without it would be pressing eastward with ours and thus help to glut the market. The entire northwest has therefore a direct interest in the success of every quartz mill that is taken to Pike's Peak.

The manufactured articles and the merchandise for all that region will be furnished by St. Louis and Chicago or the smaller cities upon the Missouri. Our own share of the trade is by no means what it should be; but heretofore the goods shipped by the Burlington & Quincy and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads from this city have furnished no inconsiderable items in the clearings of these roads. When the extensions of the Rock Island and the Galena Railways are completed directly through to the Missouri, Chicago dealers will grasp the lion's share of the trade of the new Territory of Colorado. Hence the importance of building those roads at the earliest possible moment.

The returns which western farmers and merchants will receive for their sales will be decidedly satisfactory. To get the "yellow dust" will be far preferable to "bank-rags" even though they be "well secured" by the stocks of Southern States. An infusion of coin to an unlimited extent into the pockets of our people, will be a dispension devoutly acceptable.

With a continued demand for our staples at fair prices from the seaboard and from Europe, and with the new and valuable market that is opening up at Pike's Peak, the West has most encouraging prospects before her. It is true that these promising tokens of returning prosperity may be delayed, or for a time blasted by the treason and folly that are rife in the Gulf States; but if our political troubles can be adjusted, the most sanguine would scarcely dare to predict how rapid and substantial will be the progressive development of the West.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEBOW'S ABRIDGEMENT of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Griggs & Co. have sent us the fifteenth and sixteenth volumes of this great work. We observe on the wrapper of the sixteenth volume that the publishers consider the work complete, but why, we are not informed, for the volume closes with the adjournment of Congress in 1850, while on the title page and the cover, it is to embrace the period between 1789 and 1856. The publishers, however, propose to continue the work at some future period.

Of the work itself we have frequently spoken. It is indispensible to every public and to all private libraries that would embrace the history of our country. Here we have in convenient form the speeches of all the great statesmen who have adorned, and we might add, rendered immortal, the council halls of the nation. The votes on all important subjects are here recorded, facts of all kinds in relation to national subjects, messages and State papers; and indeed the work is a complete encyclopædia of the political, the financial and the social history of the country, from the adoption of the Constitution down to 1850. Any book, no well informed gentleman can afford to be without it, for he will find it necessary to refer to it to determine important questions almost every day or week in the year. Messrs. Griggs & Co. are now prepared to furnish complete sets at publisher's prices.

Congressmen Yet to Be Elected.

The States which are yet to choose Representatives, and their times for election, are as follows:

Connecticut	April 1	Kentucky	Aug. 5
Rhode Island	April 1	N. Carolina	Aug. 8
Virginia	May 23	Missouri	Aug. 5
Tennessee	Aug. 1	Kansas	Oct. 8

Only two of the seceded States have chosen their Representatives to the next House—South Carolina and Florida. The others could have chosen in August, September and October—opportunity for all of which they have yet.

The members already elected stand thus:

Republicans	109
Democrats	54

Of those to be elected, the Republicans will probably have seven.

The Floating Battery.

The Charleston correspondent of the *Providence Journal* writing as follows in regard to the "floating battery:"

The floating battery has at last proved a failure. From the weight being all on one side, it was found necessary to build a staging extending beyond the opposite side, on which were piled logs of sand in order to bring it to an even keel, which had the effect to break it in two, and it is useless, as it is impracticable to get it afloat again. The whole affair is a very silly business. And it will remain after they have expended twenty thousand dollars upon it, a monument of Charleston ingenuity.

Secession Meeting at Louisville—It Breaks up in a Row.

A Southern Rights meeting was held at Louisville on Friday evening, and a long list of fiery resolutions read. One speaker followed, in a secession speech, when Hon. Jas. Guthrie was called upon. The fire-eating patriots would not listen to him and he was obliged to address the audience, disgusted at this insult to an honorable man, would not listen to the advocates of secession who afterwards blustered and ranted, and the meeting, consequently, broke up in great confusion without acting upon the resolutions. There was no secession triumphant at all this hour, when the great mass of them in attendance, to the number of several thousand persons, appeared in the street in front of the *Journal* office and a speech demanded, upon Mr. Prentice to address them. Mr. Prentice appeared upon the balcony, amid the cheers of the multitude, and addressed them in a speech full of the expression of his devotion to the Union, sentiments which met a hearty response. The assemblage then left the Journal office and the rest-

THE STATE FAIR.

Letter from the President of the State Agricultural Society.

DIXON, March 16, 1861.

In compliance with previous notice, at the January meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Springfield, applications for furnishing necessary grounds and fixtures for holding the next Annual Fair were considered and acted upon. Among the many liberal and sufficient proposals made by the various points in competition are those from Chicago—one by George W. Gage, ostensibly representing citizens of Chicago—the other by W. W. Boyington, President of the Mechanics' Institute.

As has been customary with the Society heretofore, the first question to decide, from among the applicants before them, was the point or place at which to hold the next Fair. That having been decided in favor of Chicago, the next business in order seemed to be the delicate duty of choosing or accepting one or the other of the guaranties as *then* understood. That decision, as far as the party with whom the Society would conclude to act in the premises, with reference to fixtures, arrangements and accommodations, fell by regular lot of members to Mr. Gage, with this reservation—that the Society should appoint a committee to examine, select and approve of grounds upon which to erect buildings and fixtures *free of cost to the Society*, all of which Mr. Gage unconditionally accepted.

During the month of February last the Society's Committee, composed of ex-President Ellsworth and myself, together with the invited assistance and presence of A. J. Matteson, Vice-President of the Second District, and J. F. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, in company with Mr. Gage and Mr. Boyington, examined the following places and grounds in their order:

First, a locality near the State Fair Grounds of 1855, next the grounds at Brighton; then some vacant lands on or near State street and west of the United States Fair Grounds, and lastly the Cottage Grove Grounds occupied by the U. S. Society in 1859. The Committee, after mature deliberation, considering all things connected with the respective points referred to, decided in favor of Brighton, provided ample, convenient and cheap facilities for getting visitors and freights to and from the grounds were satisfactorily guaranteed, which was subsequently done.

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad has pledged all necessary trains to convey visitors who may desire to go to the Fair Grounds at low rates of fare—their track touching immediately at the Grounds. The proprietors of the steam Tow Boats upon the river have pledged themselves to carry at low rates of fare all who may wish to go by that conveyance, landing but a short distance from the Fair Grounds. There are also two diagonal thoroughfares in that direction: Blue Island avenue on the west, and Archer road on the east of the river, connecting at that point, as well as two important roads from the country—one from the south, the other from the southwest and west, uniting at the Grounds, giving greater accommodations to the people from the country with their own teams to reach the Fair Grounds than at any other point. At Brighton, the Fair Grounds proposed, comprise *eighty acres*, besides ample outside grounds for camping purposes will be secured, which for the past few years has become a necessity at all State Fairs, as thousands will attend these annual gatherings where this feature is furnished, who would otherwise remain at home—thus supplying "the greatest good to the greatest number," at the least possible cost. The fact that these grounds can be obtained for a long term of years, warrants the local association in putting up suitable and permanent buildings, and otherwise beautifying and improving the premises, which is no small consideration to the convenience of the Society in holding any given exhibition, as evidenced last year at Jacksonville.

Chicago being emphatically the great Railway center of the Union, together with the ready and liberal response made by all the Railways whose lines break up within her borders, to carry passengers at *half fare*, and all stock and articles to and from the exhibition *free*, we therefore leave the subject to her own citizens and the Local Committee to decide whether complete, ample and necessary grounds, buildings and fixtures shall be prepared as a sure guarantee of success for the approaching State Fair in September next.

WM. H. VAN EPPS,
Pres't Ill. State Ag. Society.

On a New Tack.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., March 18, 1861.

I doubt not you are to as great an extent as any set of men alive—posted upon all current events. However, think it not amiss to call your attention to the latest news. The following from our paper, the *Whig and Republican*, of March 15, indicates which way the wind blows now. "Old Nebraska Dick" has just returned from Washington, being commissioned by Stephen to prepare the hearts of the people:

DEMOCRACY ABANDONED—A NEW PARTY TO BE BUILT UP—PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY—A DEEP LAID SCHEME—SCULDUGGERY! BLACKLEGISM! HUMBUG!!!

In accordance with instructions transmitted from Senator Douglas through his Lieutenant here, a meeting of the Democracy of the Little Giant is to be held here on Saturday evening next—papers having been secretly circulated for the purpose of enrolling their names for such days. In this morning's *Herald* we find the call published, which is as follows:

The undersigned citizens of Adams county, Illinois, invite all who are in favor of such amendments to the Constitution as will settle the slavery controversy from the halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics, and thereby preserve the peace of the country and the Union, to meet at such of these states, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Quincy, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consult and take such action as may be deemed advisable."

Well, the meeting *met* at the Court House, Hon. James M. Pitman, ex-Mayor, in the chair, and Col. Richardson and ex-Judge O. Skinner, chief fuglemen. The Hon. I. N. Morris got home a few hours before the meeting, but did not attend. The meeting was pretty large, but several parties who seemed not to understand the *objects* of the call were told by Richardson and Skinner that they had no business there, and that the meeting was "fixed up."

James Adams, not being of the faithful, but supposing that this was a free meeting, spoke a little. His statements, they stated, called great cheerfulness to the handsome features of Old Dick and Judge Skinner. Jim intimated that there was to be a new dodge somehow for the benefit of niggerology, and said, "*Verily, great was the goddess Diana!*" whereupon the people could not help setting up a yell about—fully as loud as did the Ephesians of old.

There was considerable fun all round. Several short sentences were let off in different parts of the assembling, but always addressed to the Chair. The old fellow roared out, in response to something—"That's so, in a hog's eye." In short, the meeting did not seem to appreciate the grave of secession had been.

Col. Richardson moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen to prepare resolutions, and to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held next Wednesday evening.

Dr. Stohl, who is a very prominent and highly respectable Democrat, moved to amend by inserting the names of Republicans to the meeting. The Colonel did not like that: he smelt a mice in that crowd; thought there had been an adjournment without day, &c. Whilst up, the Colonel made a very nice, eye salvy speech, said that Mr. Lincoln had announced in his Inaugural Address that he had no purpose or desire to interfere with slavery in the States. He honored Mr. Lincoln for saying so. He did not believe there was a man in the Northern party, that desired to interfere with slavery in the States! [A Voice—Why didn't you say that before the election?] He said there had been amendments to the Constitution heretofore made, why not now? &c., &c.

Stohl said that he had been mistaken in the object of the meeting. He had signed the call, but had not read it. He did not want to amend our good old Constitution. It was good enough as it was for him. There the boys could not hold still; they shouted and hurrahed until the made the building shake. Stohl sat down on the latter row, and desired to withdraw his name from the call, and also his amendment.

Things were getting rather noisy in the meeting. The chairman put the question on the resolutions, declared them carried, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening.

Free Navigation of the Mississippi.

We have been favored with copies of two letters, lately received here by one of our commercial friends from his agent at New Orleans. In the first, dated February 25, 1861, the writer says:

"I am informed, upon reliable authority, that the appointment of Mr. Toombs as one of the Southern Confederacy will take effect on and after the 4th of March, 1861, and that all boats arriving from the interior will be subject to the same laws, expenses, forms, &c., as European and other foreign vessels now taking clearance and permit at this port."

The effect of the business on produce here must be apparent to you without further comment.

In the second letter, dated February 27, he gives his correspondent the following instructions:

Tell the boats to have by the time they reach Vicksburg, two copies of their crew made up, and step and enter at that point, having endorsement made on back of manifest by Custom House that they have complied with the limits of any State may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.)

SECTION VI.—CLAUSE 3.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office; but Congress may by law grant to the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measure appertaining to his department.)

SECTION VI.—(Additional Articles.)

9. (Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Departments and submitted to Congress by the President, or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which has been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.)

10. (All bills appropriating money shall specify in Federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purposes for which it is made, and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant, after the contract shall have been made or the service rendered.)

SECTION VIII.—CLAUSE 1.

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; (but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or imposts on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.)

CLAUSE 2. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; (but neither this nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for an internal improvement, intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removal of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be levied on theNavigation facilitated thereby, so as to pay the costs and expenses thereof.)

CLAUSE 4—To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws, on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; (but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.)

CLAUSE 5. To establish post offices and post roads; (but the expenses of the Post Office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues).

SECTION IX—NEW CLAUSES.

(1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or territories of the United States of America, is hereby prohibited, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.)

(2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or from any territory not belonging to this Confederacy.)

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto*, (or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves), shall be passed.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, (except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress).

SECTION X.

CLAUSE 1.—The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederated States of America. He and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of (six years;) (but the President shall not be reeligible.) The President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:

CLAUSE 3.—The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions; (but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during the ensuing recess.)

ADDITIONAL CLAUSE.

(The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President or any other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incompetency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.)

SECTION IX—ADDITIONAL CLAUSE.

(Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.)

SECTION X.

CLAUSE 3.—No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, (except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations, and any surplus of revenue thus derived, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury;) nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, (or enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger will not admit of delay; (but when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.)

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION II.

CLAUSE 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and (shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall thereby not be impaired.)

CLAUSE 3. (No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States) under the laws thereof, escaping or (lawfully carried) into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party (to whom such slave belongs,) or to whom [such] service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

CLAUSE 1. Other [new] States may be admitted by the Congress into this (by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate—the Senate voting by States;) but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent (of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.)

CLAUSE 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, (concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.)

ADDITIONAL CLAUSE.

(Respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.)

(The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, and may permit, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, the inhabitants of any territory belonging to the Confederate States, when it contains the requisite population, to form a State to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the Territorial Government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take into such territory any slaves lawfully held by them, in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.)

ARTICLE V.—SECTION I.

(This clause is in place of our present Constitutional provision for amendments.)

CLAUSE 1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such alterations of this Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention, voting by States, and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds thereof, or the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention, they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution; but no State shall without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI—SECTION 3.

The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified, and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

ARTICLE VII—SECTION 1.

1. The ratification of the conventions of *five* States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

SECTION II.

1. When *five* States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress, under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President, and for the meeting of the electoral college, and for counting the votes and inauguration of the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for the assembling of the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall continue to exercise the legislative powers limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

Gens. Scott and Totten with the Cabinet.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1861.

The President considered it due to that portion of the Cabinet which dissented from the policy of withdrawing Major Anderson's command from Fort Sumter to have the opinions of Gens. Scott and Totten, in connection with the official data upon which they were predicated, presented orally before the final order was approved. These distinguished officers were accordingly summoned to attend a special Cabinet Council this morning, which was in session for over three hours, whereat the original reasons and considerations that induced them to advise the abandonment of Fort Sumter were submitted, together with such additional explanations and answers as could not have been communicated in their official report.

No one doubts that a military plan may be devised for reinforcing Fort Sumter, but the question now before the Administration is, whether it can be done with the means at the command of the President, or, if not, whether Major Anderson can hold out until Congress could be called together. It is positively known that the available force is entirely insufficient, even by stripping all the forts yet held in the Southern States, which, of course, would be the signal for their immediate evacuation, as soon as such a purpose became known, and it could not be concealed. Gen. Pickens would at once order the daily supplies which Major Anderson now receives cut off. His garrison could not hold out till Congress assembled, supposing it to meet at the earliest, practicable time. The alternatives, therefore, are, withdrawal or starvation.

The President and Cabinet feel the seriousness and importance of this act, and, therefore, are determined to protect themselves at every point before taking the irrevocable step. They will show the country that it cannot be avoided, and that the whole responsibility belongs to their predecessors, who purposely entailed this complication upon them.

Another, and the final Cabinet meeting, will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and, before it adjourns, the last formality will doubtless be completed. Every hour of delay increases the embarrassment and weakens the position of the Administration, by creasting the belief that there is a serious division in its councils, or that the question really admits of an alternative different from that first presented. It has now been one week under consideration, and twice discussed at not less than a full meeting of the Cabinet, with all the information in possession of the Government or in any way attainable.

The suggested operations by sea have been considered with the fullest facts which the charts and personal knowledge of Prof. Bache and the highest naval authorities could furnish. The best science in the engineer corps has been called into requisition. Superadded to all these, and other sources of instruction, the skill and sagacity of Gen. Scott have been fully invoked. They all concur in advising the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command, and it would be presumptuous to question this judgment on this strictly military matter.

Upon the data of Major Anderson's last statement to the War Department, his stock of bread is reduced to fourteen days, and rice to about twenty-three. With the other supplies on hand, he might maintain himself a month.

THE EFFECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

CHARLESTON, March 13, 1861.

Of course the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter is almost the exclusive topic of conversation. No one really doubts it now. The authenticated report affords inexpressible relief to hundreds of families in Charleston and elsewhere that had husbands and brothers in the rebel ranks, where generally the gratification is not less sincere, though there are some who prefer a fight to anything else. I therefore conclude that there will be no serious difficulty in arranging the manner of the withdrawal of Major Anderson, for whom there is and has ever been the greatest good feeling, notwithstanding the extreme situation of affairs. For the officers of the garrison generally, with one or two exceptions, (perhaps here is likewise a kindly feeling in this community. Until the retreat from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, their social associations with Charlestonians were of the most agreeable kind.

Acquiescence Does not Imply Approval.

[From the Duncanville North Alabamian.]

Let the voters of Franklin county and North Alabama remember that acquiescence does not imply approval. Not withstanding the delegates from North Alabama to the State Convention acquiesced, so far as to remain in the Convention and take part in its deliberations, after the act of secession had been passed, yet from beginning to end they were unanimously opposed to that act, and still further, with becoming firmness and respect for the will of their constituents, they urged that it ought not to be enforced unless first submitted to the people and ratified by them.

Had we foreseen the extent of which this secession wedge was designed to separate Alabama finally from the glorious Union of the other States, and heard the declaration since made by those now assuming to command, that the separation is designed to be final, and under no circumstances will they ever consent to a re-union under the Stars and Stripes that have ever been the pride of our friends and the terror of our foes, we should have deemed it advisable and patriotic for the co-operation delegates to have retired from the Convention, after the ordinance of secession had been consummated, and left the responsibility of further action wholly to the disunion members. As it is, they have, with few exceptions, refused to sign the ordinance of secession, and we trust they never will sign it, unless instructed to do so by the majority of their constituents. Not that the withholding of their names would make that act less legal, but it is due to them and the people they represent, that the record should show who were in favor of further efforts to restore to the South peace and fraternal relations with the other States, and who were in favor of precipitating the South into revolution, in violation of the wishes of, at least, a very respectable minority, if not the actual majority of the people of Alabama.

Sailing of the Gunboat Fleet.

The gunboat Mohawk, the transport steamer Empire City and the storeship Supply sailed yesterday morning from the Quarantine ground, where they have been at anchor for two days past waiting for favorable weather.

The Empire City came to sea at a late hour last evening. It is said that she was ordered to await further orders.

The Mohawk left her moorings yesterday morning and proceeded up to the navy yard, where she arrived by 2 o'clock. She is to be thoroughly overhauled. Her boilers are worn out, and new ones must be put in; new decks, rigging and copper are needed; and it is said there are some unsound timbers in her that must be taken out.

The Coatzacoalcos hauled into Warren street dock yesterday morning, and in an hour after she was being loaded with army stores. She was under charter to the Navy Department, was brought to this city via the St. Lawrence river, and fitted up for the passenger trade between Quebec and Liverpool. She is a fine 2,000 tons burthen, and could carry about 600 troops, besides two hundred tons of cargo. Her destination is unknown at present, but it is supposed that she is to be employed in transporting troops to Southern forts. She will sail to-day under command of Captain Griffin.

The former Philadelphia jail is being put in sailing order, and, as soon as the Coatzacoalcos leaves the dock, will take her place to receive the same kind of cargo.

There are two or three vessels whose agents are endeavoring to charter them to the government; the Erickson and Aries are said to be among the number.—*N. Y. World*, 16th.

Delay is all the South Needs.

So says the Mobile *Register*. It proceeds to demonstrate the proposition:

"On our part, delay is all we need, for our preparations are continuing without remission; and in three months we shall be better prepared for war than at present. Northern Confederacy can be in six. This, also, we have reason to believe, is the policy of President Davis, who knows that every day's strength gives to the Confederacy and the chief command at Charleston being now under almost his immediate direction, we are assured against any rashness or ill-advised movement. Whatever, therefore, the future may have in store, we shall have time to amply prepare for every contingency, and our chief hope for peace consists in this fact that when our enemies are driven to their last resort we shall be so formidable that they dare

Secession Items.

The military bill which has passed the Southern Congress, and been approved by the Executive, provides for one Colonels, eight Lieutenant and Colonels, eight Majors, one hundred and fifteen Captains, one hundred and fifteen Lieutenants, four hundred and fifty Second Lieutenants, four hundred and fifty sergeants, an equal number of Corporals, eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight privates, four farriers, four blacksmiths, and three hundred and forty-two musicians, eight Adjutants and eight Sergeant Majors—making a total force of 10,727. To be added to the above are four Brigadier Generals and their four Aids. The Brigadier Generals get $3,612 per annum, and the Aids the pay of a Lieutenant and $25 per month additional. The Colonels of the Engineers receive $210, the Majors $162, the Captains $140 per month. The salaries of the officers of the artillery, cavalry and infantry, vary slightly from these amounts. Surgeons are paid from $110 to $300 per month, and the Surgeon General $3,000 per annum, with fuel and quarters. Privates and non-commissioned officers, receive from $11 to $34 per month.

—The fifteen million loan of the Southern Government does not seem to be taken up as the traitors hoped. A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* says the banks soundly for not snatching at it. He says it is disgraceful that while New York banks greedily take government loans by the million, the Southern banks do not show an equal zeal to sustain their own Southern Government by readily taking on its loans, which will give so large an interest as eight per cent. per annum, secured by lands and negroes, which furnish to the world over 4,000,000 bales of cotton. He thinks if the banks will take ten millions, the other five millions would be taken by private citizens at once. So it seems that little or none of the loan has yet been called for. But the *Courier*, on the contrary, says that "all the money in the world is not in Wall street as will be seen in a few days. Information will soon be received that the Confederate loan of $15,000,000 has been taken at a premium of five per cent., probably."

—Mr. Forney writes to *The Press*, from Washington, saying:

No one can respect a Southern seceder—for there are a few of them left among us—and watch the expression of his countenance, and weigh the words that fall from his lips, without being convinced that he has no heart in the cause he advocates, and that he is looking forward with anguish and fear to the speedy collapse of the whole Secession conspiracy. One of them yesterday fixed the limits of endurance of this most temporary experiment at four *years*, and another confessed that, unless some *coup d'etat* could be effected, there would be an outbreak on the part of the Union men in the Cotton States that would outlaw Gov. Pickens, his leaders, subordinates, organs and all. Two officers of the Navy, lately arrived from Florida, and one of them some time located at one of our naval stations in that coast, gives the most melancholy picture of the manner in which the disunionists suppress freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press. They declare that nothing like it has ever been known in our country; that if all could be told it would be received with a burst of amazement; and yet, in the face of this terrorism, there exists in the hearts of the people of Florida a warm and vital affection for our whole country.

—The style of argument used by ultra Secession papers to force the hesitating States into rebellion is entirely characteristic of the Knights of the Slave-Whip. Thus speaks the Memphis *Avalanche* to Arkansas:

Craven and cowardly submission has been barred deep into the brow of a majority of the delegates, and Arkansas will be forced to kiss the hand that smites her. Without pause to look before the Administration by the security of her honor, she has marched into Seward's Confederacy as quietly as the sheep goes to the shambles. "In general thing, 'misery loves company,'" but we must confess that we were unwilling to see Arkansas degrade herself by bad associations; but she is the Rejected Stone, which, of course, would be the signal for their immediate solace, as soon as such a purpose became known, and it could not be concealed. Gov. Pickens would at once order the daily supplies which Major Anderson now receives cut off. His garrison could not hold out till Congress assembled, supposing it to meet at the earliest, practicable time. The alternatives, therefore, are, withdrawal or starvation.

A Traitor Shot at Fort Sumter.

The Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* relates the following:

While speaking of Major Anderson's loyalty to his country and to his own honor, I cannot do better than give you an illustration of it, and of his promptness in dealing with traitors. There is an Irish ruffian who long ago made Anderson's life miserable, and who has a most ironical tribute to his extreme ugliness, been dubbed "Handsome Charlie." This vagabond is to Charleston what Billy Mulligan was to New York—a notorious scamp as ever went unhung. The brother-in-law of Charlie was a soldier attached to the Engineers' corps, and was often sent by Major Anderson, with others, for provisions. These two villains, brothers in "crime" as well as in "law," had, it seems, been plotting to steal some valuable papers from their betters against the Government of the United States. One of their plans

Special Notices.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Physicians everywhere are prescribing the splendid mineral properties of this water in cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Rheumatism, &c. Pamphlets containing the opinions of eminent Physicians sent free on receipt of postage. Water in 5-gal cans or demijohns, delivered at your door, or shipped to any railroad depot in the country. Address or apply to the sole agent for the Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water, No. 6 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

What shall I do for my Hair? CHEVALIER KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the most popular preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, and imparts a delightful odor. [mh23-1y

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Founder, in either a recent or chronic state. Harness Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure in half the time. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but cases of course are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. In case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless as not to be alleviated by this Liniment, and its infallible application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease, and in many cases it will render him fit for service. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for on timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render many a horse otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless for service. For sale by J. S. JOHNSON, General Agent. W. Penn street. [mh29-eow-d1y

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

[Trade mark: Kennedy Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy Discovery cures Running of the Ears. Kennedy Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy Discovery cures Leprosy. Kennedy Discovery cures Constitution. Kennedy Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy Discovery cures Blotches. Kennedy Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy Discovery cures Kidneys. Kennedy Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy Discovery has cured Dropsy. Kennedy Discovery cures Female Complaints.]

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oct'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. DE ANGUERA,
PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER
$3 ..... LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs) $2
[jan1-eod-3m]

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS',
(Successor to Higgins Brothers.)
No. 117 ..... Randolph Street ..... No. 117

Is the only place in the city where all Kinds of Music and Musical Merchandise will be found. Also, the only number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, on the south side.
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [mh7-3m

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings,
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, and Wholesale Agent for the sale of pianos in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
oct2-1y JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oct2-eow-1y]

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
[mh19-1y]

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
And Manufacturer of
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with such machinery articles as the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business, and Brazing done to order.
No. 54 Lasalle street, 107 and 109 East Washington street. [jy7

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER
SEWING MACHINES!
IN ORDER TO PLACE THE
BEST FAMILY MACHINES
In the World
Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, beautifully ornamented, to
FIFTY DOLLARS.
[THIS LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN
Recent Valuable Improvements.
We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the examination of Dressmakers, Tailoresses, Shoe Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.
Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines,
Both of very general application and capacity, and popular in the United States and Europe, are reduced respectively from $150 and $130 to $60 and $50.
Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine
For Carriage Makers and heavy leather work; Price, complete, $120.
THE SINGER MACHINES
Make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are finished in the most perfect manner, and may be used for many years without requiring repair.
THE STANDARD MACHINES
For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, and more kinds of work, than any other machine. Operators at a glance. We have always on hand Hemming and Braiding Machines, Tucking and Thread Cutting, Seal Machine Oil, Needles, etc., etc.
All persons requiring information about sewing machines, and those who contemplate purchasing, are invited to call. Send for a copy of
I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE.
Which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the sewing machine. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 20 South Clark street, (under the Sherman House.)
[mh19-1y JAMESBOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
S40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using these machines, and the thousands that want them, that we HAVE NOW OVER THE GRAIN THE GENUINE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and WILCOX & GIBBS' Machines, and they are now in market. Call and see them. Also, Machines of all other kinds, at wholesale and retail, at No. 109 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Machines to let, and taken in exchange for new. Needles, Oil, Silk, Cotton, and all articles belonging to the trade, for sale cheap. Machines repaired, and all work warranted. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Send for circular. Address L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 2076. Chicago, Ill.

Rose Rye Starch.
NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
FULLER & FULLER,
WHOLESALE AGENTS
at Manufacturers'
FULLER & FULLER,

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I have $3,000 of Eastern Capital to Loan, On improved city property, or good improved farms in Illinois. Call on or send description of property to R. T. RAWSON, 59 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [mh29-1y

WANTED—Land Warrants,
APPLY TO
J. L. LEE,
Corner 13 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by HENRY F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oct7-1y Commission Merchants, No. 122 S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERLAIN, KIM & CO.,
sdly 16 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED
On first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Reed & Co.,
No. 89 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash Advances on Warehouse Receipts. [jy-City Bonds wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 ..... Randolph Street ..... No. 6
mh5-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Business Cards.

F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c., Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all surgical diseases, acute and chronic.
Office hours, till 9 a. m. and 1 to 2 p. m. and all hours of night. At his residence, 84 West Randolph street. [jy2-dly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Correspondents—Reynolds, Fly & Co., I. K. Burch & Co., Chicago. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John D. Alwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & White, Attorneys-at-Law, Indianapolis; Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Boyd & Evans' Board of Control, D. W. Beasley, Treasurer, Indianapolis; Messrs. Gregory, Stevens & Johnson, Attorneys-at-Law, New York; Messrs. Bond, Brother & Peirce, Bankers, New York; Hon. Joseph Hartzell, Esq., Messrs. Parker Alvord & Co., John G. Deshler, Esq., Bankers. [jan16-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Crockery, Glass and China, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Cutlery and Britta Ware, No. 102 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. [mh7-3m

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between MILES, JOY and ADGATES, Pike's Peak dealers in Ice, was dissolved on the 20th of February. A. ADGATES.
Chicago, March 24, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,
Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice, and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, consumers can rely upon being supplied with Ice to the entire satisfaction. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,
mh6-d15-3m Office No. 2 Marine Temple.

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the Mines, and can give entire personal facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at responsible rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Main Street.
A. WARREN & CO.,
oct29-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colts, Allen's Revolving Pistols, Sporting

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1861.

There was rather more activity in the money market to-day; but the demand for currency is still far below the views of bankers. Sixty day paper with first-class names has been gladly taken by bankers at ten per cent.; but their vaults are still packed with currency. The small movement of paper is therefore cheerfully met, bankers being disposed to exchange their bank notes for paper with substantial names attached. Although the weather has been cold for the past few days, an early opening is confidently expected.

Exchange, to-day, has been decidedly flat. It opened at ½ per cent.; but in the afternoon bankers were glad to find customers at 5⅛@5⅜c—the latter for round lots. The impression gains ground daily that the decline must be steady and rapid, and bankers are anxious to draw down balances to the lowest possible limit. A loss of ⅜@¼ per cent. on a hundred or two thousand dollars is by no means desirable. The buying price for the day has been ½ per cent. and ¼ additional may have been paid by some to supply immediately to customers. Any considerable amounts would have borne down the market to 4⅞.

Gold nominal, bringing 5; selling 5⅛@5 per cent. Little wanted.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port.	$2,864,670	$2,234,994	$94,888
Thrown on Market.	2,415,708	2,389,221	2,013,742
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	28,894,483	28,780,945	19,795,706
Thrown on Market.	27,909,075	29,065,161	18,639,450

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Manuf. of Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.......434	$227,014	Miscella's. 145	$50,084
Cotton.....406	128,628		
Silk.......235	239,312		
Flax.......121	42,079	Total....1,421	$693,047

WITHDRAWALS.

Manuf. of Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.......1,074	$361,333	Miscella's. 2,952	$93,693
Cotton.....1,432	308,886		
Silk.......300	423,096		
Flax.......525	124,539	Total....5,484	1,316,696

WAREHOUSED.

Manuf. of Pkgs.	Value.	Manuf. of Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.......383	$92,732	Miscella's. 78	$16,926
Cotton.....284	78,880		
Silk.......46	37,476		
Flax.......105	21,381	Total....876	$247,838

The receipts from customs now average about $160,000 per day, which is about $90,000 per day in excess of the estimates of Secretary Dix.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce by Lake, Canal and Railroads during the past week and since the 1st of January:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending March 16.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	16,445	243,035	83,075
Wheat, bu	189,782	1,233,774	508,916
Corn, bu	237,323	1,748,827	1,551,179
Oats, bu	21,172	120,850	247,649
Rye, bu	7,909	77,410	85,294
Barley, bu	11,808	116,440	190,981
Seeds, lbs	370,870	1,493,738	1,452,830
Potatoes, bu	10,769	21,637	13,661
Beef, bbls	190	180	349
Pork, bbls	780	28,818	7,187
Cut Meats, lbs	98,567	6,375,728	4,807,019
Lard, lbs	99,851	3,871,775	2,726,985
Tallow, lbs	18,826	101,109	32,910
Live Hogs, No.	2,879	73,209	21,791
Dres'd Hogs, No.	1,134	112,487	44,884
Beef Cattle, No.	3,525	24,037	20,727
Hides, lbs	246,614	2,361,113	2,781,915
Wool, lbs		5,910	1,190
Lumber, feet	491,933	3,480,22	979,659
Shingles, No.	250,000	250,000	2,410,000
Lath, pcs			
Timber, feet	58,000	58,000	11,500
Posts, No.	2,500	2,500	775
Pickets, No.			
Wood, cords	1,046	4,823	5,850
Staves, No.		380,236	586,000
Salt, bbls			
Highwines, bbls	1,230	17,491	30,437
Fish, pkgs	24	246	1,016
Butter, lbs	58,815	393,849	247,349
Dried Fruit, lbs	159,738	2,006,794	388,886
Apples, bbls	1,105	3,707	7,127
Broom Corn, lbs	250	155,850	51,269
Mill Stuffs, lbs	267,885	2,218,117	2,965,772
Lead, lbs	52,070	418,264	774,490
Coal, tons	164	1,898	3,999

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g March 16.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	16,856	233,590	81,399
Wheat, bu	14,855	212,896	197,095
Corn, bu	6,862	69,214	293,414
Oats, bu		33,098	196,955
Rye, bu		595	4,472
Barley, bu	1,569	10,340	25,555
Seeds, lbs	303,782	1,421,916	1,195,340
Potatoes, bu	19,139	72,656	11,549
Beef, brls	310	1,929	5,079
Pork, brls	1,393	53,819	35,314
Cut Meats, lbs	1,065,738	17,232,311	6,517,466
Lard, lbs	72,000	7,061,782	4,553,932
Tallow, lbs	1,543	23,770	641,328
Live Hogs, no.		58,584	5,440
Dressed Hogs, no			27,675
Beef Cattle, no.	2,371	16,519	17,362
Hides, lbs	53,021	1,472,706	11,453
Wool, lbs	11,240	46,778	1,797,338
Lumber, ft	5,510,945	20,763,854	22,607,783
Shingles, no.	2,151,000	8,869,000	16,294,730
Lath, pcs	563,000	4,304,600	2,632,916
Timber, ft			33,000
Posts, no	4,700	40,296	29,439
Pickets, no.	16,000	16,500	19,850
Wood, cords			8
Staves, no	10,000	195,095	208,000
Salt, brls.	680	13,470	7,201
Highwines, brls.	1,946	14,796	13,439
Fish, pkgs	5	2,573	2,836
Butter, lbs.	17,248	243,248	187,765
Dried Fruit, lbs.	34,096	475,280	339,886
Apples, brls	11	1,799	76
Broom Corn, lbs.	51,895	487,883	98,671
Millstuffs, lbs	14,000	38,315	581,453
Lead, lbs	76,905	318,577	745,085
Coal, tons	186	1,567	1,655

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal						
G. & C. U. R. R.	1344	10976	46318			
C. & R. I. R. R.	100	830	1607	59	679	222
I. C. R. R.	95	450	4950			350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	280	672	7850			
C. & N. W. R. R.	1775	2317	10678		58	
C. A. & St. L. R.				500	172	990
			8799		350	
Total	3496	16270	74643	639	1353	1972

	Seeds lbs	Dsd Hogs	Live Hogs	Hides lbs	High-wns brls	Cattle No.
Canal						
G. & C. U. R. R.	3086	36	69	1230		
C. & R. I. R. R.	3930	2		1780	50	126
I. C. R. R.	4135	121	150	10675	100	300
C. B. & Q. R. R.	29440	16	60	6347		35
C. & N. W. R. R.	1070	5		387		
C. A. & St. L. R.	2330		166	1237		433
Total	43613	197	416	22456	150	794

The demand for Flour to-day was less active and the market was dull, with sales of about 1,000 brls at $4.90@4.35 for fair to choice Spring extra. The Wheat market was also dull and depressed, and we note a decline in prices of ¾@1c per bushel, the transactions being light at 80c for new receipts No. 1 Spring; 79c for old receipts No. 1 Spring; 75½@75¾c for old receipts No. 2; and 76c for new receipts No. 2—closing dull. The receipts of Corn amounted to 79,643 bushels, and the market declined ½c per bushel—with sales at 26½c for new receipts Mixed, and 25@25½c for old receipts. Oats were dull and neglected. Rye dull, with sales on track at 45c. Barley was also dull, except for choice parcels. There was a fair inquiry for Timothy Seed, but the market was scarcely so firm. Clover Seed steady at $4.00@4.20.

There was a better inquiry for Mess Pork to-day, and we note sales of 550 brls city packed at $16.50. No demand for Lard. Cut Meats quiet and neglected.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, 1861.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—During the past week there has been considerable activity in lake freights, but at slightly lower rates. Five vessels have been engaged to carry wheat to Kingston at 19c for vessels here, and 16½c to arrive. The scarcity of storage room has also induced several of our warehousemen to charter about eight vessels at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo—the vessels to load immediately, and thus relieve the warehouses, which are nearly all full. At the close rates are steady and there is a fair inquiry for vessels. Up freights are firm but inactive, lumbermen and vessel owners being about 50c per thousand feet apart in their views. CANAL FREIGHTS—The engagements during the past week have been principally at $4 per thou and feet for lumber to St. Louis, and $2.25@2.50 to La Salle, Pekin and other points on the Illinois River—freights for the close being rather scarce and the market dull. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—During the past week the Eastern railroads have declined their rates on flour to New York, Boston, and all points east, 5c per brl on flour, and 2½c per 100 lbs on Fourth Class goods. Lake Erie is not yet open, but it is expected that in a few days propellers will be running between Toledo and Dunkirk. The following are the ruling rates for eastward bound freight at the various railroad offices of the city:

Rates from Chicago to	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
Detroit, Mich	50	40	30	25	50
Suspension Br., N. Y.	95	75	54	38	75
Buffalo, N. Y.	95	75	54	38	75
Toronto & Hamilton.	85	68	54	38	75
Montreal, C. E.	1.30	1.06	77	55	1.10
Albany & Troy, N. Y.	1.45	1.17	83	62½	1.25
New York	1.60	1.32	98	62½	1.30
Boston	1.70	1.38	1.05	67½	1.35
Boston via Philad.	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Boston via G. Trunk.	1.45	1.19	94	62½	1.35
Portland via G. Trunk	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Hartford, Ct.	1.70	1.38	1.05	67½	1.35
New Haven, Ct.	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Worcester, Mass	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Providence, R. I.	1.70	1.36	1.05	67½	1.35
Cleveland	85	70	50	35	60
Wheeling	85	70	50	40	80
Pittsburgh	1.05	85	60	40	80
Philadelphia	1.45	1.18	88	60	1.10
Baltimore	1.45	1.18	88	60	1.10
Cincinnati	75	60	50	35	60

Grain is carried to Cincinnati by rail at 20c per 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS TO THE SOUTH.—The following are the rates by the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, and thence by river to New Orleans: Pork, $1.25 per brl; Flour, 75c per brl; Potatoes, 60c per brl; To Memphis: Pork, 90c per brl; Flour, 60c per brl; Potatoes, 40c per 100 lbs.

The rates by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, and thence by packet on the Illinois River, are as follows: To St. Louis: Flour, 35c; Pork, 55c; Pound freights, 20c per 100 lbs. To New Orleans: Flour, 55c; Pork, $1.30. To St. Louis all rail, the rates are: Flour, 48c; Pork, 90c.

FLOUR—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour during the past week:—

	Received.	Shipped.
By Lake		
By Ill. & Mich. Canal		
By Galena & Chicago U. RR	3,660	
By Illinois Central Railroad		
By Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1,000	
By Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R.	2,010	
By Chicago, Alton & St. L. R. R.		
By Chicago & Nor'West'n R. R.	2,897	
By Michigan Central Railroad		
By Michigan Sou. R. Railroad	845	
By Pittsburgh Railroad	146	7,471
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market during the past week has been more active, and prices have ruled a shade higher—owing principally to an improvement in Eastern markets. Towards the close, however, the feeling was not so brisk, but holders are firm. The decline of 5c on freights to Eastern cities tended somewhat to stimulate buyers, and the sales amounted to from 1,200 to 2,000 barrels per day, at $4.00@4.25 for common to choice superfine brands. Winter Wheat brands are neglected, and the demand is almost entirely confined to the city trade. RYE FLOUR is dull and slow of sale at $2.70@2.80. CORN MEAL is plenty and dull, with light sales at our quotations. We quote the closing prices as follows:

White Winter extras	$5.25	@5.60
Red " "	4.75	@5.00
Spring extras, fair to choice	4.30	@4.75
" " low grade to fair	4.05	@4.25
Superfine	4.05	@4.90
Rye Flour, dull at	2.75	@3.00
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ 100 lbs dull at	2.70	@2.80
Corn Meal, ℔ brl, dull		@
" ℔ ton, coarse	1.25	@
" ℔ ton, fine	11.00	@12.50
	13.00	@13.50

TO-DAY the demand was less active, and the market was dull. Sales were: 200 brls "Bower City" $4.20 del; 500 brls "Albion" at $4.20, delivered at Davenport; 100 brls "Ionic" at $4.35 del.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
By G. & C. U. RR	39,668	
By I. C. RR	11,700	
By C. & R. I. RR	8,000	
By C. B. & Q. RR	5,382	800
By C. & St. Louis RR		
By C. & N. W. RR	39,842	2,424
By Mich. Cent. RR	15,176	
By Mich. South. RR		2,260
By Pittsburgh RR		732
		8,955
Total last week	139,782	14,855
Total previous week	67,704	25,828
Corresponding week in 1860	91,595	29,097
" " 1859	23,007	4,429

The Wheat market during the past week has been tolerably active, and prices have been steady—though towards the close, under the influence of unfavorable foreign news, prices show a downward tendency. Besides a fair speculative inquiry by operators here, there has been a good inquiry on Canadian account, for shipment as soon as navigation opens. Winter Wheat is still in demand by our city millers at $1.00@1.05 for Red, and $1.10@1.20 for White—some choice parcels having sold during the week as high as $1.25. Choice Club for Seed is plenty and dull.

TO-DAY the market was dull, and prices declined fully ¾c ℔ bushel. The sales were:—2,000 bu fresh receipts No 1 Spring at 80c in store; 1,000 bu old receipts do at 79c in store; 2,500 bu fresh receipts No 2 Spring at 76c in store; 1,000 bu old receipts do at 75½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 75½c in store; 8,000 bu do at 75¾c in store. Sales by sample were:—140 bu choice Club for seed at 92c del; 80 bu do at 90c at store.

CORN—The receipts and shipments of Corn during the past week were as follows:—

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
By Canal	59,829	
By G. & C. U. RR	14,115	
By Ill. C. RR	34,900	
By C. & R. I. RR	28,000	
By C. B. & Q. RR	57,739	
By C. Alton & St. Louis RR	42,072	
By C. & N. W. RR	385	
By Mich. Cent. RR		
By Mich. South. RR		712
By Pitts. & Ft. W. RR	300	6,150
Total last week	237,323	6,862
Total Previous week	139,463	8,321
Corresponding week in 1860	298,969	74,277
Corresponding week in 1859	24,215	3,414

As the above table shows, the receipts during the past week show an increase of nearly 100,000 bushels on the week previous. Under this heavy supply, and owing to a scarcity of storage-room, the market during the week has been very dull and depressed, and we have to note a decline since the date of our last weekly review of 1¼c per bushel. The receipts by Canal during the week were only 59,829 bushels, and during the past two days the first fleet from the Illinois River has arrived, but as the canal is now frozen over in some parts, and as grain arriving by canal cannot find storage-room, the receipts from that source will probably be light till navigation opens. For delivery during the latter half of April and the first part of May, about 30,000 bushels have been sold during the past few days at 29¼@30c f.o.b.

TO-DAY the market was unusually depressed and heavy, and prices declined ½c per bu. Sales were:—4,000 bu fresh receipts Mixed at 26½c in store; 2,000 bu old receipts do at 25c in store; 5,000 bu do for delivery from this date to the 15th of April, buyer's option, at 29½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do, for delivery between the 15th and 25th of April, buyer's option, at 29½c afloat; 5,000 bu do, for delivery on the 1st of May, at 29½c afloat; 5,000 bu do, for delivery on the 5th of May, at 29½c afloat.

OATS—Received during the past week, 21,170 bu, against 9,940 bu the week previous. Shipped, none. The market during the past week has been heavy and depressed, and we note a decline of fully 1½c per bushel. During the week, several parcels of old receipts No. 1 sold at 14c; but at the close there is no inquiry and the market is entirely nominal.

RYE—Received last week, 7,909 bu. The demand for Rye is entirely confined to the wants of local distilleries, and the market is dull and heavy, with sales to-day of 400 bu No 1 at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received last week, 11,808 bu; shipped 1,569 bu. There is a fair demand for good samples of Barley by brewers and shippers at 45@50c in bags; but common is in heavy supply and dull at 30@40c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 31@33c ℔ gal.

BEANS—There is a fair demand for prime Navy Beans for shipment South, at $1 ℔ bu; but the supply of common mixed beans is heavy, and the market is dull at 70@85c, according to quality.

BROOMS—Extra, $2.25 ℔ doz; good to prime, $1.75@2; common $1.75@1.50.

BROOM CORN—Received last week, none; shipped 51,895 lbs. There is an active demand for prime Brush Corn at $70@75.00 ℔ ton; but common parcels are dull and neglected at $30@40.00.

BUTTER—The stock of common firkin Butter is very large, and the market is very dull at 8½@9½c ℔ lb. Good fresh Dairy Butter, however, is in good demand at 11@14c.

CHEESE—In fair demand and steady, with sales at 9½@10c for Western Reserve; Ohio Hamburg, 10c; N. Y. Hamburg, 11@12½c; Illinois, 7@8c.

COOPERAGE—The market is quiet and without any material change in prices. We quote as follows:

Packing Barrels	70@75c
Sap Tierces, iron hoops	$1.25
" without iron hoops	
Whisky Barrels	$1.45
Half Barrels	90c@$1.00
Kegs	62½c
Flour Barrels, flat hoops	35@40c
" round hoops	32@33c
Packing barrel staves and headings, ℔ M	$12@12.50
Flour barrel staves and headings, ℔ M	$7.50
No. 1 Hickory poles, ℔ M	$20.00
Double Hickory Poles, ℔ M	$30.00
Ash Hoops, ℔ M	$5.00

CIDER—The supply is fair and the market steady at $4.00@4.50 by the car load, and $4.50@5.00 to retailers.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph., $2.10 ℔ ounce; Morphine, $2.25; Borax, refined, 23@25c; Aloes, 60c; Brimstone, crude, 5c; Camphor, refined, 60c; Cream Tartar, 42c; Rhubarb, East India $1.00; Hyd. Potash, $2.25@3.50; Epsom Salts, 3½@4c; Iodine, $5.00; Copperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 3½@4c; Vitriol, blue, 14@16c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.25@1.50; Indigo, 75@1.00; Quicksilver, 65@70c; Opium, $6.75; Annatto, 35@55c; Terra Japonica, 4½@5c ℔ lb.; Soda, bicarbonate, 4½@5½c ℔ lb.; Soda Ash, 3½@3¾c; Sal Soda, 2¼@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@20c; Oxalic Acid, 28@30c ℔ lb; Tartaric Acid, 65@68c; Gum Shellac, 60@65c ℔ lb.

EGGS—The supply of eggs during the past week has been liberal, and the market has declined 2c per doz—closing with a fair demand at 8½c—packers' count.

FRUITS—GREEN—The receipts of Apples during the past week amounted to 1,105 brls, against 1,035 the week previous. The demand is still fair and the market steady at $2.00@2.50 for fair to prime. About 2,000 bxs Lemons and Oranges were received during the week by the Illinois Central Railroad alone, and the market closes dull and about $2.00 lower—We quote Lemons, $3.50@4.00; Oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box. Cranberries are dull at $4.00@6.00 per brl, according to quality. DRIED FRUITS—Received last week, 159,738 lbs. During the past week the demand was fair and the market steady, closing as follows: Eastern Apples 4@4½c; Southern Apples 3@3½c; Unpared Peaches 5½@6c; Pared Peaches 11@12c for common, and 13@15 for good to choice Virginias; Blackberries—12@14c—24 brls sold today at the inside quotation; Raspberries 18@20c; Pitted Cherries 18@20c; Figs, common, 8c ℔ lb; extra, 10c ℔ lb; Dates 8c ℔ lb. Raisins, layers, $3 ℔ box; M. R. $2.75; Valencias 8½c ℔ lb. NUTS—Peanuts—Wilmington, $2.25 ℔ bu; African $1.50 ℔ bu. Almonds soft shell, 12@15c ℔ lb. Filberts 9c ℔ lb. Brazils 8c ℔ lb. Pecan 8½c ℔ lb. Ohio Hickory $1.25 ℔ bu. Chesnuts $3@5 ℔ bu.

FURS—The market is quiet and steady at the following quotations which are paid by the principal buyers here:

	Northern skins.	Southern skins.
No. 1 Mink	1.00@1.50	75@1.25
" 2 "	50@ 75	50@ 63
" 4 "	25@	25@ 35
Fall and Winter Rats	8@	@
No. 1 Otter	2.50@3.50	@
No. 2 "	1.25@2.00	2.00@3.00
No. 3 "	75@1.00	1.00@1.50
House cat, common	07@ 08	@ 75
" black	10@ 15	@
No. 1 Coon	10@ 15	@
" 2 "	40@ 50	30@ 40
" 3 "	20@ 25	15@ 20
No. 1 Opossum	10@ 15	10@ 15
" 2 "	05@ 06	04@ 06
No. 1 Red Fox	1.00@1.50	@
No. 1 Gray Fox	50@ 75	@1.00
" 2 "	20@ 30	@
" 3 "	10@ 18	@
" 1 Fisher	2.00@4.00	@
" 1 Wild Cat	25@ 30	@
Beaver, ℔ lb	50@1.00	20@

FISH—During the past week about 246 pkgs Lake Fish (old inspection) were received, and under a limited inquiry and a fair stock the market has ruled dull—holders asking for round lots $4.25 for No. 1 Whitefish and $3.75 for No. 1 Trout. We quote as follows:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf. brls	$4.25@4.50
No. 2 Whitefish, hf. brls	4.00@4.25
No. 1 Trout, hf. brls	3.75
No. 2 Trout, hf. brls	
Canada Herrings, hf. brls	@3.50
Eastport Herrings ℔ brl	3.75@
Codfish ℔ 100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Mackerel, brls, No. 1	4.50@5.00
" No. 2	19.00
" No. 3 large	10.00
" No. 3 small	12.00
	6.00

GROCERIES—The New Orleans market for Sugars continues firm and active. During the past week the market has been steady. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—	N. O. common	5½@5¾c
	Good common	5⅞@6c
	Fair	6@6¼c
	Fully fair to prime	6¾@7c
	Clarified in hhds	7@7½c
	White coffee in hhds	8@8½c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	9@9½c
	Crushed, powdered and granulated	10@10½c
MOLASSES—	N. O. Sugar House	38@40c
	Portland	26@28c
	Plantation	30@32c
	N. Y. Syrups	34@38c
	Golden Syrup	40@44c
COFFEE—	Rio	13½@14c
	Maracaibo	14@15c
	Santa	14½@15c
	O. G. Java	16½@17c
	Mocha	18@19c
RICE—		4½@5c
SPICES—	Cassia	22@
	Pepper	9½@10c
	Allspice	9@10c
	Cloves	9½@10c

HOMINY—Steady at $2.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON AND NAILS—The following are the closing quotations:

IRON—	Common Bar Iron	3½@
	Sheet Iron	3½@
	Cast Steel	3@ 4½
	Plow Steel	17 @
NAILS—	Cut Spikes, per keg	6½@
	10d to 60d, do	$2.75
	8d do	3.00
	6d do	3.25
	5d do	3.50
	4d do	3.50
	3d do	4.00
	3d do fine blued	5.50

HAY—Loose prairie hay is plenty and dull at $8.00@9.00. Timothy is in demand at $9.00@10.50. The following are the quotations of Pribble Bros., 45 Market street: Loose Prairie, $8.00; pressed do, $9.00@9.50; Loose Timothy, $9.00; pressed Timothy, $10.

HIDES—Received last week, 246,614 lbs; against 33,000 lbs, the week previous. Shipped last week, 53,021 lbs, against 55,000 lbs the week previous. The market during the past week has been very quiet, with a light inquiry by tanners and shippers, but there is no change in prices. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	[illegible]
Dry Salted Hides	[illegible]
Green Salted Hides	[illegible]
Green Salted Calf Skins	[illegible]
Green Salted Kip	[illegible]
Green Country Hides	[illegible]
Grubbe Hides	[illegible]
Fresh Pelts	[illegible]
Old Pelts	[illegible]

1,316 brls, against 1,604 brls the previous week. During the week there has been a fair local and shipping demand, and the market ruled steady at 14c, at which figure it closes, with sales TO-DAY of 230 brls.

HOGS—Received last week, 2,879 live and 1,134 dressed; shipped, 1,543 live. LIVE HOGS—There was a good demand by shippers during the past week, as well as a limited demand by packers, and the market was firm, with sales of light at $4.50@4.75 gross, and heavy at $4.75@5.00—some choice lots being sold at $5.10—the market closing steady. DRESSED HOGS—The demand during the past week has been active, and the market has declined since the date of our last weekly review, 25@40c—closing with sales TO-DAY as follows: Hogs at $5.60@5.65, dividing on 200 lbs. 5 at $5.60@5.70, dividing on 200 lbs.

LEATHER—Market dull. We quote:—Spanish Sole, 21@25c ℔ lb; Best Slaughter Sole, 26c; French Kip, $1.00@1.06; and $1@1.06; Domestic Kip, 50@60c; Domestic Calf, hemlock, 70@80c; do oak Calf, 80@85c; Upper Leather, hemlock, $34@38 ℔ doz; Oak Uppers, $35@40 ℔ doz; Female Calf, $33@42 ℔ doz. Harness Leather—Hemlock 27@28c; oak tanned, 29c.

LEAD AND SHOT—The following are the wholesale quotations:—

Pig Lead, ℔ lb	
Bar do do	5½@6c
Sheet and Pipe	7 @8c
Shot ℔ bag	$1.80@2.40

LUMBER—Received last week, 491,933 feet lumber; 250,000 shingles. The shipments were as follows:

	Lumber ft.	Shing's, No.	Lath, pcs.
By Canal	516,180	371,500	93,400
By Galena R. R.	432,550	148,000	334,000
Ill. Central	2,098,000	401,000	
C. & R. I.	384,549	104,000	18,500
C. B. & Q.	306,527	337,500	49,500
C. A. & St. L.	340,384	264,500	14,000
C. & N. W.	68,845	127,500	51,700
M. C. R. R.	19,980	30,000	
M. S. R. R.	11,400		
Pitts. & Ft. W.	21,830		
Total last week	5,510,945	2,151,000	563,100
Total prev. w'k	3,690,555	1,399,000	428,000
Cor'g w'k 1860	2,437,162	3,441,500	451,000
" 1859	2,482,197	1,925,500	212,000

From the above table it will be seen that the shipments have increased during the week about 2,000,000 feet. The shipments by the Illinois Central railroad were unusually heavy, owing to a good demand for Fencing by farmers. The market otherwise, however, is dull and heavy, and prices tend downwards. The demand for St. Louis and other towns along the Illinois River is still very light. Shingles are steady. We quote as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$28.00@30.00
Second Clear	25.00@
Third Clear	16.00@18.00
Common Boards	14.00@15.00
Common Boards, 12 feet	11.00@
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	11.00@13.00
Fencing	10.00@
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Clear do do	20.00@
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.00@
do do No. 1	2.50@ 2.75
Sawed Shingles, A	3.00@
Lath	2.00@
Posts, ℔ 100	8.00@14.00

LIME, CEMENT, &c.—Water Lime, $1.25; Rosendale Cement, $1.75; Land Plaster, $1.00.

MILL STUFFS—In good supply and dull at $9@11.00 for Middlings, and $5.50 for Bran and Shorts.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market steady at the following quotations:

Rosin, per brl	$3.00
Pitch, "	4.00
Tar, "	5.00
Turpentine, per ga	0.50

ONIONS—Prime Onions are in limited demand at 30@40c; but common are dull and almost unsaleable at 20c.

PROVISIONS—The following comparative tables show the receipts and shipments of Provisions during the past week:

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS LAST WEEK.

	Beef brls.	Pork brls.	Cut Meats lbs.	Lard lbs.
By Canal	120	780		
By C & R I R R			41,240	
By C B & Q R R			57,327	96,321
By A& St. L R R				3,530
Total last week	120	780	98,567	99,851
Total previous week		1,448	340,865	587,611
Cor. week in 1860			715,167	36,315
Cor. week in 1859		11	230,060	410

SHIPMENTS OF PROVISIONS LAST WEEK.

	Beef brls.	Pork brls.	Cut Meats lbs.	Lard lbs.
By Canal				
By C & St. L. R. R.			20,530	
By M C R R	310	201		
By M S R R		1,191	196,958	
By Pittsburgh R R			848,250	72,000
Total last week	310	1,393	1,065,738	72,000
Total previous week	579	2,196	1,361,333	487,109
Cor. week in 1860	2,245	1,309	801,045	111,597
Cor. week in 1859	998	1,286	563,577	52,299

The Provision market during the past week has been perfectly calm, and there has been little or no inquiry for product of any kind. In Mess Pork a few outside lots were sold at $16.25, and at the close there is an inquiry for round lots of early packed at that figure; but holders generally are firm at $16.50. The stock of Cut Meats is very light and the market is quiet. During the week a few lots, 100,000 lbs. Bulk Sides were sold at 8c loose, at which figure we quote the market nominal. Lard is very dull—holders offering to sell at 9¾c. There is no inquiry. Grease is dull with sales of yellow at at 6¼c, and white at 8c. We quote as follows:

Mess Beef, per brl	9.00	@
Extra Mess Beef	10.00	@
India Mess, nominal at	18.00	@
Beef Hams	15.00	@14.00
Mess Pork	16.25	@16.50
M. O. Pork	15.25	@16.50
Rumps	13.00	@
Prime Pork	12.00	@12.50
Bulk Hams, packed	0.08	@
Bulk Sides, packed	0.08	@ 0.08¼
Bulk Shoulders, packed	0.06	@ 0.06¼
Pickled Hams, per brl	16.00	@
Pickled Shoulders, per brl	11.50	@12.00
Prime Lard		@ 0.09¾
No. 1 Lard	0.09	@ 0.09¼
Yellow Grease	0.06¼	@

TO-DAY the sales were: 550 brls city packed Mess Pork at $16.50.

POTATOES—Received last week, 10,769 bu; shipped 19,139 bu. There is a fair shipping demand for Louisville, Philadelphia and New York, and the market is steady at 50@55c ℔ brl for prime Neshannocks, at which figure we reported sales of about 900 brls during the week. Good Pinkeyes and Neshannocks in bulk are in fair request at 18@20c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $2.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 8@9c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Received last week, 370,870 lbs against 286,484 lbs the week previous. Shipped last week, 303,782 lbs against 226,158 lbs the previous week. TIMOTHY—There has been a good supply for Timothy during the week and the market was active and firm, with sales of good to prime at $2.65@2.80—the market closing scarcely so firm. TO-DAY the sales were: 14 bags prime at $2.80; 400 bags do at $2.75; 100 bags good at $2.70; 39 bags fair at $2.65. CLOVER—The demand during the week was more active, and the market a shade firmer. TO-DAY the sales were 5 brls good at $4.20, including packages; 89 bags prime at $4.20; 10 bags at $4.10. HUNGARIAN—In good supply and dull, with sales to-day of 120 bushels good at 80@85c. MILLET—There is a very limited demand at 65@70c, at which figures several lots were sold during the past week. FLAX—Scarce and in demand at $1.00@1.12½c.

SPIRITS AND OIL—SPIRITS—Camphene, 50c; Burning Fluid, 36c; Turpentine, 50c. OILS—English Linseed Oil, 70c; city manufactured 70c; No. 1 Lard, 90@95c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c; Whale, 70c; Sperm, $1.80; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanners, 90c; Shore, 65c; Downer's Kerosene, 90c; Coal, 75@80c; Atwood's Illuminating, 90c.

SALERATUS—Babbitt's Pure Saleratus, 6¼c; Best Medical do. 7½c. B bbitt's Potash in tin cans, 8@13c; Condensed Lye, 15c.

SALT—Shipped last week, 680 brls, against 632 brls the week previous. Syracuse Salt is steady at $1.75 for Coarse and Fine.

TALLOW—Received last week, 18,826 lbs; shipped 1,543 lbs. The demand is light and the market quiet at 8@8¼c for butchers, and 8¼@8c for prime packers.

TOBACCO—The following are the quotations of the Chicago Tobacco Works: CHEWING—Star of the West, 35c; Extra Cavendish, 25c; Prairie Pride, 20; packages, 25c each. SMOKING—L, 5½c; II, 6½; III, 7½c; "*" 12½c; packages, 20c each. SNUFF—In jars and kegs—Extra double rose, scented, 25c; do, single, 18c; Jars, 12½c per gal; kegs, 25c each.

VINEGAR—John Palmer's cider vinegar, 12½c; pure do 10c; commercial 8c.

WOOD—The receipts by Lake and Railroads during the past week amounted to 1,046 cords. In the early part of the week, several cargoes of west shore wood were sold at $4.75@5.00; but yesterday we note sales of two cargoes at $5.00@5.25.

Dry Goods.

[From the N. Y. Independent, March 15.]

Trade is steadily increasing—especially among leading jobbers, who indeed could do more business than they do, but for their greater prudence or fear in giving credit. There is some difficulty in ascertaining the present standing of the mass of dealers—the mercantile agencies having to rewrite all their books from new reports. No credit is given to such as have been backward in paying part, or do not pay their due indebtedness. Little or no allowance is made for the difficulties of the times in meeting engagements, and the collapse of credit;—or in other words, the want of confidence is the cause of the sales of goods being so much below those of last year at this time, with other parts besides the South. The cash basis system of trade does not sell many goods.

Domestic prints are in moderate demand for Western and city consumption, and prices are steady—the stock being kept down by limitation of production. Lawns have been sold at auction and at private sale rather extensively, and are low in price. In cotton staple fabrics, bleached goods are dull and weaker in price, but heavy goods are firm, with a steady demand.

Drills are steady. In woolens we observe some improvement in fancy cassimeres. Prime goods alone are firm in price, there being a surplus stock of other kinds. The city dealers and Eastern and Western buyers are in the market. Delaines are in fair demand, with steady supplies of desirable styles from the factories.

The export of domestic cottons was heavy last week, nearly the whole being for the China market.

In imported goods there is but a light business. Dress goods are less firm in price. Silks are in moderate and limited demand, whether plain or fancy. Fancy dress silks are offering at a reduction. Millinery silks are also low. Ribbons are in better supply and assortment, and are firmly held for plain styles. Fancy styles are heavy.

The importations for the week have increased, and large parcels are being taken out of bond. Auction sales are more numerous, but fail to realize satisfactory prices, and many lines are withdrawn. Woolen goods, especially French and German cloths and cassimeres, are very much depressed. It is impossible to realize cost price. Linen goods show considerable activity.

New York Canal Tolls on Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c.

The schedule of tolls adopted by the Canal Board at the February meeting, were, in several important particulars, offensive to the forwarders at the West. They accordingly petitioned for a modification of the toll list on flour, wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, &c. The question has been argued for several days before the Board, by gentlemen from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, &c., and decided yesterday, satisfactorily, we believe, to the petitioners, as follows:—

	1860. m. f.	1861. m. f.
Flour	3 0	2 5
Wheat	3 0	2 5
Corn and Corn Meal	2 0	2 5
Barley	3 0	2 5
Rye	3 0	2 5
Oats	3 0	2 5
Peas and Beans	3 0	2 5

[Albany Evening Journal.

The Erie Canal.

The improvements necessary to render the Canal fit for an early opening are being prosecuted with vigor. Between here and Lockport considerable is being done, as we have hitherto stated. A large number of men are employed upon the "Jordan Level," and the Commissioner and Engineers intend to have that section of the canal put in excellent condition by the middle of April. At Port Byron, also, the canal is being bottomed out took into seven feet of water.

It is thought the canal will open either on the fifteenth, sixteenth or seventeenth of April.—Buffalo Advertiser.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Freights dull to the ports of Great Britain, but to other ports charters are quite active. To Liverpool: 6,500 bu wheat at 13d in ship's bags; 1,000 brls flour, 3s 3d a 3s 6d; 850 bxs bacon, 35s 6d; a few bales compressed cotton at 11-32d; 15 hhds tobacco, private terms. To London: 500 brls flour, 3s; 2,000 bxs cheese, 45s; 50 hhds tallow, 150 bxs bacon, 25 hhds wheat at 13d in shipper's bags. To Cork and a market, a brigantine with 9,000 bu wheat at 15d. To Antwerp, late shipments include 800 brls rosin, 150 bags sugar, 20c; 1,200 bags coffee, 4c; 200 bales cotton, 1¼c. Two vessels home from the [illegible] at $3.60 per hhd, an advance.

The Welland Canal.

Mr. Woodruff, Supt. of the Welland Canal, announces that the Canal will be open between the first and fifth days of April. The ice has nearly disappeared.

The Ice at the Head of Lake Erie.

The North passage was choked up with heavy ice on Thursday, the recent cold weather having frozen the broken masses together. A warm South wind prevailed in that region, and the passage was probably comparatively easier.—Buffalo Advertiser, 16th.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Ashes quiet and steady, at $5.25@5.31¼ for pots and pearls.

The Cotton demand continues active, and prices have slightly advanced. Middling uplands are quoted at 12@12⅛. Sales were: 5,000 bales, including 1,800 in transit.

GRAIN—In flour there was less doing, and the market was scarcely so firm. Prices, however, are without important change, shippers holding back while the prevailing snow storm materially checks the local trade demand. Sales 8,900 brls at $5.05@5.15 for super state; $5.20@5.25 for extra state, and choice $5.27½@5.30; $5.05 @5.15 for super western; $5.30@5.35 for common to medium extra western; $5.50@5.60 for shipping brands extra r h O, and $5.70@7.00 for trade brands do., market closing very quiet. In Canadian flour there is less doing, and the market is without material change. Sales of 450 brls at $5.25@6.75 for common to good extra. Rye flour quiet at $3.30@4.10 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull and heavy. Sales at $2.80@2.85 for Jersey, and $3.15@3.25 for Brandywine.

Whiskey demand less active, and market scarcely so firm. Sales 450 brls at 17¼@17½, chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted quite firm with a slight upward tendency in prices. The export demand continues good; sales 26,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.10@1.20 for common to prime in store; 11,800 bu northwestern club at $1.21 delivered; 48,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.24@1.25 in store and delivered; 2,500 bu winter red western at $1.31 in store; 15,800 bu white western at $1.44@1.50, chiefly within the range of $1.44@1.45, and 500 bu choice white Kentucky at $1.65. Rye quiet at 68@69c. Barley quiet and steady at 70@80c; sales 4,000 bu Canada East on pt. Barley malt in fair request; sales 5,000 bu at 87@90c. Corn market firm, particularly for new, of which there is a limited supply; sales 37,000 bu at 66½c for old mixed western in store, including 1,000 bu at 68c; old afloat at 68c; new mixed western at railroad depot 61@63c; the latter price for choice, and 62@64½c for new yellow Jersey. Oats in moderate request at 32@33½c for western and Canada, 33@34½c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market without important change; sales 390 brls at $16.62½@16.75 for mess; $17.25 for uninspected do; and $17.50@17.75 for prime do. Beef—Market dull and unchanged; sales 756 brls at $4.25@5 for prime; $5.75@6.25 for city mess; $8@10 for repacked mess; and $10@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and firm at 12@15c. Cut meats steady; sales 225 pkgs at 6½@6¾c for shoulders; 8@8½c for hams. Hogs quiet and firm at 7@7⅛c for city dressed; $5.50@5.80 for live weights. Bacon dull. Lard market dull, and prices favor the buyer. Sales, 1000 brls, per last evening, at 9¾@10c. Butter selling at 10@15c for Ohio, and 14@19c for state. Cheese steady at 8@10c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw is in moderate request at steady prices. Sales of 150 hhds at 4⅞@5c for Cuba, and 4¾@5½c for Porto Rico; 100 hhds Melado at 3c, and 300 boxes Havana at 5⅜c. Molasses unchanged. Sales 78 hhds Porto Rico at 38c, and 10 hhds Cuba muscovado at 25c.

STOCKS—Dull and irregular; generally lower. Money unchanged. C & R I 57¼, b 3ᵒ, Del L & W 84, Cleveland & Toledo 34¾, Ill Cent scrip 80¾, M S gtd 35⅜, B 60, M S 38¼, Harlem 15¼, N Y C 78¾, b 10, Penn Co 79¼, Pac Mail 85, M S 2d Bonds 64, U S 5s 74. Coupons 89¼, U S 6s 67, 95½, U S 5s 65, 81½, U S 5s 81, Coupons 93¼, Treasury 10¾s, 102½, Erie 4th Bonds 89, M C 8s 103.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....March 19.

Schr Spartan, Cherry, Port Ullo, 50 cords wood.
Schr Jas Dresden, Fennegan, Centerville, 65 cords wood.
Schr Telegraph, Clydesdale, Manitowoc, 95 cords wood.
Schr El Tempo, Leguicks, Manitowoc, 119½ cords wood.

CLEARED.....March 19.

Schr Spartan, Cherry, Blackville.
Schr Jas Dresden, Fennegan, Port Ullo.
Schr Telegraph, Clydesdale, South Haven.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....March 18.

Investigator, Athens, 90 cds rubble stone.
Rock Run, Joliett, light.
H Cooley, " 87 tons sand.
Time, Lasalle, 4,363 bush corn, 10 tons coal.
Badger State, Lasalle, 5,300 bush corn.
Atlanta, " 5,822 "
Belle Bryan, " 5,500 "
G C Morton, " 5,047 "
Aurora, " 5,128 "
Planet, " 5,000 "
Baltimore, " 5,259 "
F A Leonard, " 5,200 "

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to the superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, &c., delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 509	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	675	25 "	1,500
10 "	750	30 "	1,800
12 "	900	40 "	2,400
16 "	1,000	50 "	3,000

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office address Box 174. oc5'59-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lotz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street. fe26'61-ly

"GET THE BEST"

FRENCH

COPYING INK.

An article which is unsurpassed by anything of kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make

Three Perfect Transfers.

FOR SALE BY

F. MUNSON,

140 Lake Street,

Where may also be found a great variety of other

INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

no1'60-ly

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.

138.......Lake Street.......138

BARNUM BRO'S,

Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Bird Cages,

ALLIES AND MARBLES,

Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Yankee Notions, &c.

138.......LAKE STREET.......138

[ap12 '60-ly]

IMPORTANT.—Look in at

175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,

And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

SAFES.—Wilder's and Davidson's Fire Proof and Bacon's Burglar Proof Safes, Express Chests, Home Safes, Bank Locks, &c.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN,

And at prices that defy competition.

F. W. PRATT, Agent,

No. 13 Lasalle street, (Old Custom House Building.)

REMOVAL.—The Depot for the sale of the

CONICAL VOLUTE STEEL CAR SPRINGS

Has been removed from 197 South Water street to No. 13 Lasalle street. F. W. PRATT, Agent.

5,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest market price will be paid. Office, 167 South Water street. Warehouse, 235 South Water street. J. L. CHAPMAN, Chicago, Ill. Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Charles Francis Adams for Minister to England—William L. Dayton for Minister to France—George P. Marsh for Minister to Sardinia—James Watson Webb for Minister to Turkey.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS AND REPORTED APPOINTMENTS.

RUMORS ABOUT FORT SUMTER.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Georgia Gives Up the New York Vessels.

POLITICS IN ST. LOUIS.

U. S. Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Douglas's resolution was taken up.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought the policy of the Administration was that of war, but if the policy is peace, why not announce it? The silence of the Administration was proof to him that it was its settled policy to involve us soon in civil war. He had no doubt orders had gone to the Mediterranean and other distant stations, recalling ships of war, and asked the reason of the collection of such a large armament at New York.

Mr. GRIMES said no vessels had been ordered from the Mediterranean.

Mr. CLINGMAN said there could be no doubt that troops were being thrown into distant stations. A number of ships were taking in supplies. He had received information that heavy guns and reinforcements were going South to take possession of the forts of North Carolina, Virginia and elsewhere. If so, he regarded it as a purpose to make war.

Mr. CLARK replied to the allusion about the silence of the Republicans, that nobody knew anything more than what appeared in the Inaugural, and gentlemen on the other side could put their own interpretation on it.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought it extraordinary that gentlemen occupying such positions should not know what the Inaugural meant. The country has a right to know what to expect. He could not adopt the views of Douglas, while the facts pointed to war.

Mr. HALE said he knew no more what the Administration intended to do than Clingman. He (Hale) had not corresponded, either verbally nor in writing, as to any step of public policy, or to a single appointment.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought if Mr. Hale had not been consulted, the Administration showed a want of statesmanship.

Mr. HALE agreed to that, [laughter] but he was here to represent his State, not the administration; but he presumed he would sustain the same relation to it that Clingman would, viz: to give his cordial support to all patriotic measures which he may commend. He (Hale) would endeavor to do the same and thereby belong to the same party. [Laughter.] When the administration takes a course contrary to the interests and honor of the country, it should not have his support. He presumed the President has judgment, prudence and courage to stem the storms assailing the Ship of State, and sought no advice outside of the circle of his Constitutional advisers.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator from Kentucky yesterday made a remark about blood-letting, and called it his (Chandler's) doctrine. He was not the author of that doctrine. It was a distinguished son of Virginia and Kentucky, for the latter was then a part of the former. He alluded to Jefferson. The doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" was illustrated in the history of Pharaoh and Moses. The Senator from Kentucky had argued in favor of abandoning the forts and giving up the attempt to enforce the laws, and said unless this was done Kentucky would go out of the Union. She Senator's disunion platform had been repudiated by three millions of voters. The people have rendered their verdict, and the question cannot be re-opened. He believed if the rattlesnake banner was raised in Kentucky, it would find but few supporters in that gallant State.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE explained, that in his remarks he referred to the Senator's letter, in which it was said the Union was not worth anything without blood letting. As to Jefferson's language, it is not applicable to present affairs.

Mr. SIMMONS offered a substitute for Douglas's resolution. He spoke in favor of his proposition; and in reply to some remarks of Clingman, he said he did not feel disposed to force the seceding States back. He presumed they would be sick of their experiment within a year.

Mr. CLINGMAN—That remains to be tested.

Mr. SIMMONS said that the country would settle down in six months in spite of restless politicians. He had no more idea that the Administration contemplates the invasion of State rights any more than he did. This was getting to be well understood at the South, and hence new issues and new threats were made and new positions taken. We shall continue to collect revenue, or the States setting up for themselves will cease to have any business. He believed the President had kind and pacific intentions towards these States as any President ever had. He believed but for agitation here and elsewhere, they would go about their every day avocations.

Mr. CLINGMAN spoke briefly on the subject of the tariff.

After executive session, adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President today nominated to the Senate, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, as Minister to England; George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; James Watson Webb, of New York, Minister to Turkey; Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister to France. The last named nomination was confirmed, the rule not requiring it to be suspended, as Mr. Dayton was formerly a member of the Senate, and his character, therefore, sufficiently known, without a formal investigation. This is the usual courtesy in such cases.

The Senate also confirmed Benjamin W. Trumbull as Receiver of Public Moneys at Omaha, N. T., and Ex-Congressman Wm. A. Howard, Postmaster of Detroit.

William S. Thayer of the New York Evening Post was nominated for Consul General to Egypt, and Patrick J. Devine, as Consul at Cork.

Dr. Leech, of Indiana, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau at the Patent Office.

The World's Washington despatches states that the opinion is universal, there will be an extra session of Congress.

Governor Ronsae, the Southern Commissioner, has arrived.

It is rumored that Major Anderson and command, have been ordered to Newport, Kentucky.

George Orfutt, for fifteen years Chief Clerk in Auditor's office, has resigned, and goes to Montgomery.

The correspondent of the Tribune says the War Department has received a dispatch from Major Anderson, endorsed by all the other officers of Fort Sumter, saying that the fort cannot be reinforced without twenty thousand men.

The Times correspondent says the reason for the resignation of Engineer Archibald was the offer of the same post in the Confederated States and the gift of a furnished house.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Detroit, Chicago and Portland have been constituted exchange offices for the French as well as the British mails, to be conveyed via Portland and Liverpool, or River du Loupe and Liverpool, to take effect 1st. of April next. The western Post Masters will accordingly send letters for France to the Post Offices of the cities first above mentioned, instead of New York.

Wm. H. Russell, the founder of the Pony Express, has concluded a contract with the Overland Mail Company, transferred by Congress to the Central route, to run the Mail and Pony from the Missouri river, connecting with the Overland Company at Salt Lake City.

The accounts of the Census Marshals in the Confederate States have not yet been settled, as the latter withheld the public money from which the Government desires to make the payment.

The State Department is about transferring to the several States a notification of the passage by Congress of the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, which shall become valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, viz: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

From the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—The Florida Convention will re-assemble in April.

Two persons have been arrested for burning the town of Newport, and will probably be hung by the people.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—The Courier of today learns from a dispatch received by a mercantile househere, that the proper officers at the Custom House at Havre have notified merchants that ships from the seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18.—The subject of equality of taxation caused excited debate in the Virginia Convention to-day, between Eastern and Western members.

A communication from the Maryland Commissioners on the subject of a Border State Conference was referred and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and Mr. Randolph made a speech. Before concluding, the Convention adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Times Washington dispatch says indications from Texas are that there will be an armed collision between the friends of Houston and the Secessionists. Many advocate keeping the Federal troops in the State to co-operate with and protect the Unionists.

The seizure of a vessel with oil, etc., for Light-houses at Galveston, is considered most dastardly and cowardly. It was effected by one Sherman, with a so-called Vigilance Committee.

Georgia gives up the New York Vessels—Postmaster for Memphis.

NEW YORK, March 19.—In the case of Gov. Pickens of South Carolina against the Atlantic Steamship Company for loss of baggage, a verdict has been rendered for the defendants.

A despatch from Savannah says that the New York ships seized there have been released, in consequence of the surrender of arms seized by the New York police.

A despatch from Washington says that P. W. Sanders is appointed Postmaster at Memphis. A riot is apprehended when he takes the office, he being objectionable to a large number of secessionists there.

A Town Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

NEW ORLEANS March 19.—The town of Newport, Florida, was set on fire on the 16th inst., and entirely destroyed. Loss $100,000. Insurance $30,000.

Politics in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Daniel G. Taylor was unanimously nominated for Mayor yesterday by a Convention of Democrats and Bell and Everett men. Resolutions were adopted declaring that we will recognize no issue in the approaching municipal election other than Republicanism and Anti-Republicanism, and we challenge the Republican party in this city to meet us on that issue; and that in choosing our candidates, we require no other qualification than honesty, capability, fidelity to the Union and opposition to the Republican party.

The ticket is called the Union Anti-Republican ticket.

Major Wright occupied the entire time of the State Convention yesterday in a five hours speech in favor of the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., March 19.—The Committee on Federal Relations to-day reported the proposed amendment to the Constitution. It is Franklin's substitute, changed by using the expression "involuntary servitude," instead of "persons held to slavery." The rights of foreigners are not to be impaired by Congressional or Territorial law, or pre-existing law of Mexico. In territory hereafter acquired involuntary servitude, except for crime, is prohibited north of 36.30, but shall not be prohibited by Congress or any Territorial Legislature south thereof. The 3d Section is verbally altered for somewhat better security of property in transit. The 5th Section prohibits the importation of slaves from places beyond the limits of the United States.

From Colorado (Pike's Peak.)

FORT KEARNEY, March 19.—The coach of the C. O. C. Express passed here at 4 A. M.

DENVER CITY, March 16.—The organic act of our Territory was received yesterday and gives general satisfaction.

Mining prospects are brightening. The majority of the mills have water to run all or a portion of the time, and some of them give astonishing yields.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, March 19.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 6th inst., passed here at 11:45 last night.

Both Houses of the Legislature had agreed to go into Joint Convention on the 9th inst. for the election of a United States Senator. No caucus nominations would previously be made by any party.

Completed.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—The last rail on the Louisville, Clarkville and Memphis Railroad will be laid to-morrow.

Ex-Gov. Helm's letter in the Courier advocates a union of all the Slave States to prevent civil war.

Sale Confirmed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 19.—The Court, to-day, confirmed the sale of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad to F. A. Lane of New York City, attorney for bondholders.

Rejoicing over Green's Defeat.

ELGIN, March 19.—On the receipt of the news of the defeat of Green, of Mo., for the Senate, the American Flag with 34 stars was hoisted, and a salute of 34 guns fired.

New Counterfeit.

BRIGHTON, Ill., March 19.—Spurious two's and five dollar bills on the Bank of Pittsburgh are in circulation here. Pennsylvania is stamped in small letters on the bottom of the bills.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The steamer Havana has arrived with advices to the 15th. Business was more active, and the receipts of sugar daily increasing. The stock was 224,000 boxes. The news from the United States regarding the alteration in the tariff created some excitement.

The Rivers.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 19.—River five feet ten inches in the channel on the lower rapids. Falling.

ROCK ISLAND, 19th.—River fallen 14 inches since Saturday.

LASALLE, 19th.—River 12 feet on bars.

General Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Despatch Company, will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chicago, Ill., on the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. LOUIS B. KELLY, Pres't. J. S. MIEHLING, Sec'y. mh15x1d

BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.'S Scrip, of 1860 and 1861, wanted by P. ANDERSON, 6 Steel's Block. mh19x8t

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR'S WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Direct from the manufacturers to be sold for one-half cash, and balance real estate. The goods are prime and fresh, and will be SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Address, C. B. K., Drawer 5767 Chicago P. O. mh19x5t-1w

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—Active men with a capital of from $5 to $25 can make from $3 to $5 a day on a new article now generally used, and a large profit. Call at 177 Kinzie street, under Foster House, or address P. O. Box 2879. mh1x1w

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Board of Trustees of LIND UNIVERSITY, Will be held at their Office, 96 Clark street, Chicago, on Tuesday, April 16th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the location of the Theological Department. By order, YATES HICKEY, Secretary of the Board. mh14-e6S-2w

500,000 FLOUR BARREL HOOPS. For Sale by C. J. Magill, Corner South Water and Wells streets. mh11-e3S-3w

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—One of the finest opportunities is offered to any one desirous of going into the GROCERY BUSINESS And wishing to purchase the entire stock and fixtures of an old and well established Grocery, doing a fine business. For information address Post Office Box 6164. mh15x3t

DON'T PAY MORE THAN 50 cents per gallon for Kerosene Oil. You can make a better Oil for that amount to burn in Kerosene Lamps; requires no apparatus to make it. Every store that sells Oil should have it. Hundreds of barrels of this Oil is sold every day in Boston. Full information sent on receipt of $1. Address ISRAEL SWAIN, Bonney's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. mh15x3w

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO inform the public that he is now and has been for some time a STOCKHOLDER, DIRECTOR AND TREASURER Of the Union Insurance and Trust Company, any rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Signed, FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. mh1-e6S-3w

WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR A FARM. I will exchange my residence, consisting of a good House and Three Lots, For $4,000 cash and a good Improved Farm, within 100 miles of the city, at fair values. Address, with full description, &c., P. O. Box 1373, Chicago. mh1-e5S-3w

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, by Stewart Hamilton, basement, Church Block, 109 Clark street, where Male and female help of all kinds may be obtained for city and country. Also, Marine Help for Lakes and Canals. Farms, Lots, and Houses sold and rented. Orders from city and country promptly attended to. Good Servants with and respectable situations by calling at this Office. Post Office Box, 1642. mh1x1m

TO INVENTORS.— BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors, Have opened an office in Chicago, where one of the firm can be consulted WITHOUT CHARGE upon NEW INVENTIONS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, REISSUES, CAVEATS, EXTENSIONS, ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, INFRINGEMENTS, etc. Applications prepared and prosecuted upon a CONTINGENT fee, so that NO PATENT NO PAY, if the inventor so desires. Patents obtained through this agency will be published in most of the leading NEWSPAPERS OF THE WEST FREE OF CHARGE, thus bringing the inventor directly before the public. All professional business transacted by members of the firm—NOT BY EMPLOYEES. Patents secured in all foreign countries. Advice given, and circulars sent gratuitously.

OFFICES:

CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS, directly opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.—Established in 1859.

31 PINE STREET, Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 2397—Established 1855.

LARMON'S BLOCK, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4443—Established in 1860. fe23-d97-3m

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., 44 Water Street, New York, Offer for sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse, of their own importation: COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co. Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brands of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wes Drop, in pipes and three-qr. pipes. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica. WHISKY—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and Sicily, of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets. fe23-dm-codx

CARDS, BILL HEADS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, LABELS, TAGS, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Pamphlets, Books, &c., Tastefully got up to order, at Tribune Office, by WM. H. RAND.

WE HAVE EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF TYPES, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, &C. The best of Hoe's and Adams' Machinery, and employ the very best of workmen, and are therefore prepared promptly and well, to execute any order—large or small—for Printing. Examine our specimens and learn our prices before ordering for your spring business. WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

MERCHANTS, order your Printing at Tribune Office of WM. H. RAND.

MANUFACTURERS, order your Printing at Tribune Office, of WM. H. RAND.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS, order your Printing at Tribune Office, of WM. H. RAND.

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SOCIETIES, order your Catalogues, Reports, &c., at Tribune Office, of WM. H. RAND.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, order your Printing at Tribune Office of WM. H. RAND.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

P. PALMER,

Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

20 Cases Merrimac Prints, 9½ per yard.
10 Bales Stark Sheetings, 8½ per yard.
25 Bales So. Appleton Sheetings, 8½ per yard.

25,000

STARK MILL BAGS.

10,000 LEWISTON DO.

ALSO,

All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

BEDDING, FEATHERS, &c.,

AT WHOLESALE

At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

P. PALMER,

NOS. 112 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

fe27x3m-4thp

SPRING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

The Largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

WEST OF NEW YORK.

ALSO,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

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Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvas, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS. A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. Send for our prices. fe3-c14-6m

PURINGTON & SCRANTON. SHIP CHANDLERS, AND SAIL MAKERS. Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope and Cordage of Every Description.

HAY AND BALE ROPE,	LATH ROPE,
HITCHING ROPES,	SPUN YARN,
SASH & BELL CORDS,	MARLINE, &C.,
TAR,	OAKUM,
PITCH,	BLOCKS,
ROSIN,	CHAINS,
COAL TAR,	ANCHORS,
BRIGHT VARNISH,	OARS,
PAINTS AND OILS,	PAINTS AND OILS.

Wide and Narrow Cotton Duck and Canvass, OF ALL NUMBERS, LIGHT AND HEAVY. Cotton, Hemp and Flax Twines, Wool Twines, Burlaps, Wool Sacking, Wool Sacks. Tents, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, &c., MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street, Chicago. mh15c3m

Transportation.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers:

HUNTER,........680 tons....Capt. Dickson.
EDITH,..........549 tons....Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON,......587 tons....Capt. B. Wilkins.
SUN,............549 tons....Capt. Jones.

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W. (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. For New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C.W., with the GRAND TRUNK R.R. of Canada for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care. Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more railroad and less water than any other line, and a saving of One-Half insurance and from 3 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., mh8-c4-6m Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON FAST FREIGHT LINE, Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads. THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line. Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via Crestline." We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South. The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time. J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent, Office 51 Dearborn street. J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent. DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d767-6m

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 73 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 73 And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located as follows: No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. ja1-d787-3m

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE.—For MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. The Fast Sailing A 1 Clipper Ship ASTRAEA, John Simpson, Master, Having unsurpassed accommodations for first and second-class passengers will be dispatched on the 17th of April, 1861, from New York for Melbourne. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES B. FESSENDEN, No. 118 Wall street, New York. mh8-e391-3w

Furs.

FUR MANUFACTORY. G. M. SPEARS, JR., WITH J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c., 65 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc1-dly

FEED MILL.—I am manufacturing a Mill that will grind 75 bushels of any kind of Grain per day. Warranted to do the work, or money refunded. Will make meal for family use. Run with one or two horse power. Price $85. Address G. SHEPARD, Post Office Box 2009. Shellers and Combined Mills made. mh3-ly-1w

Commission Merchants.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 21 and 23..........LASALLE STREET..........21 and 23 CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS. oct d1861y CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH. [oc7dly]

BAKER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants, Office and Warehouse..........No. 91 South Water Street. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of FLOUR and SEEDS on commission. mh3-e-37-3m

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 24 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or, in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap13

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NO. 5 DOLE'S BUILDING, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'61-ly

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 148 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no5-se6]

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 185 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [jel2'60-ly]

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, Office No. 12 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO, Dealers in BEEF PORK HAMS SHOULDERS LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago. Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. [se8-d5-ly] S. T. B. HOLMES.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 188 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [se6'60-ly] E. HUNN.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 215½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE. W. B. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments. fe1'60-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. E. F. GRIFFIN. [oc11'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS 152 South Water St., Chicago. mh8'61

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. E. F. CULVER. [ja5d814] C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 223 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO ILL. REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. R. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. [au10d60ly]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 South Water St., Chicago. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. [ly5'60] J. LAKE.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 188½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. REFERS TO—Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fulger & Co., New Orleans. au30dly

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17d61y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED D. PITKIN.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. (de15'60) R. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 4 South Water-st, Pomeroy's buildings. Post Office Drawer 5137, Chicago. JAS. D. BAILIE. H. SEYMOUR. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Marsh, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. mh8-c921-ly

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen.] 178 South Water Street. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Melling & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen. R. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. ja5-d803-6m

LEEDOM & BARRINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 180 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. HAMPTON LEEDOM. W. L. BARRINGTON. REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Alvah Buckingham, (of the firm of Sturges & Buckingham,) Chicago, Ill.; Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Guthrie, Buffalo, N.Y.; King Brothers, Toledo, Ohio. fe6d28-6m

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186 Aiken's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission. jy30-ly-do

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. ja28d818-6m

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, Office 37 State Street. Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET SMOKED BEEF, AC. C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered in the Northwest for the past five years. Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 BILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. P. O. Box 4201. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago; Hon. R. Raymond, do; Isaac Cook, Esq., do; [illegible] Yelverton Bros. do; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on Consignments.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN Fruit, Produce and Pressed Hay, No. 165 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]. We solicit the Consignment of goods that are of [illegible] quality—it would be our choice to deal in a [illegible] other class.

Commission Merchants.

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION [illegible] St. Joseph [illegible] Particular attention paid to the [illegible] Hides, Tallow, Hams, [illegible] [illegible] Refers to [illegible] Wright & Sherman; [illegible] son & Baker; Pitkin & Co.

R. & S. P. CAR[illegible] General Commission M[illegible] No. 1 (Second Floor) Board of Trade B[illegible] give their personal attention to the [illegible] all kinds of Produce. Advances made on con[illegible] ROSWELL CARTER. [mh8d1.]

McGEE & WING, Pro[illegible] Commission Merchant[illegible] St. Louis Transportation Line, [illegible] salle street. Cash advances made [illegible] party in store and on shipments [illegible] Wool, Provisions, etc. Refer to [illegible] Pinkham & Co., Sturges, Buckingh[am] [illegible] J. W. MOORE. [mh8-d8-ly]

MOSELEY & McKOWN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain and Pro[duce] ALSO—General Shipping Agents for the [illegible] party by Railroad or Canal. 49 Quay Street, Albany, [illegible] C. C. MOSELEY. REFERENCES:—E. Corning & Co., Albany; A. Durant & Co. do; Chas. Tillinghast & Co. do; Wm. Smith, do; Pettibone West do.

WATSON V. COX & [illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE [illegible] Pork, Flour, Grain and [illegible] No. 25½ South Water Street, [illegible] WATSON V. COX, WM. H. HOW, [illegible]

Quartz Crushers.

YOUNG AMERICA QUARTZ CRUSHER. This Machine, invented by Mr. Moss [illegible] Cleveland, has now been [illegible] Mr. Moss, corner Polk and [illegible] Millstone, Boulders and [illegible] as an impalpable powder [illegible] The proprietors claim that it [illegible] and with less power than any other [illegible] verizes the slime from [illegible] the work is done, are by [illegible] by enabling all the [illegible] transported, [illegible] Can be run by horse, water [illegible] mill complete [illegible] 1843, Chicago, [illegible] We the undersigned [illegible] and are sure that it [illegible] with the amount of power used [illegible] cord (Elston Mill) per day, with the [illegible] Hathaway, formerly of [illegible] F. Moss, Agent [illegible] of the firm of [illegible] Machines, Chicago, Ill.

Legal Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—[illegible] vendue, on the farm in [illegible] miles east of Lockport, County of [illegible] Illinois, at the late residence of [illegible] deceased, will be sold to the highest [illegible] WEDNESDAY, March [illegible] Commencing at [illegible] One Hundred Head Imported and [illegible] DURHAM CATTLE [illegible] Viz:—Bulls, Steers, Heifers, Milch Cows [illegible] Also, a fine lot of Working Horses [illegible] Colts, etc., and Forty head of [illegible] SOUTH DOWN AND [illegible] ONE SOUTH DOWN [illegible] All the property of [illegible] Time will be given [illegible] EDWARD [illegible] TIMOTHY [illegible] JOHN [illegible] mh8-e139-td

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—[illegible] me of four (4) different writs [illegible] Board of Water Commissioners [illegible] No. 199 Jackson [illegible] Situated on Lot 78, Block 57, S. S. [illegible] the City of Chicago, County of Cook [illegible] [illegible] G. H. VANDEBOGART.

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible] Cook County, [illegible] Julius Wolf, Caleb O. Halsted [illegible] In the Superior Court of Chicago [illegible] Public notice is hereby given [illegible] as Master in Chancery of the [illegible] will on the ninth day of April A. D. [illegible] in the forenoon of that day in the [illegible] entered in the above entitled cause [illegible] King, Scott & Wilson, [illegible] Master in Chancery [illegible] Dated, Chicago, March 18, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible] Cook County [illegible] Artisans Bank, vs. Stephen A. [illegible] Public notice is hereby given [illegible] decretal order of the Superior Court [illegible] [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior [illegible] Master's fees. [illegible] Chicago, March 18th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County, S. S.—Superior Court [illegible] Term, 1861. [illegible] vs. Gideon D. Gilford, George [illegible] [illegible] George F. Gilford and F. F. [illegible] F. W. Pitkin, [illegible] [illegible] WALKER, VAN ARMAN & [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the [illegible] March, 1861, at my office in the [illegible] City of Chicago, County of [illegible] [illegible] F. Stewart, [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, March 20, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible] Jeanum Atkins, on the [illegible] A. D. 1858, executed and [illegible] signed, as Trustee, [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, March 18th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible] Cook County, [illegible] In Chancery. [illegible] [illegible] E. C. PAISE FREES, [illegible] Chicago, February [illegible]

WATER PIPE.—[illegible] Patent Asphalt [illegible] Agent, Superior Water [illegible] sold Wholesale and [illegible] [illegible] Corner [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES [illegible] Don't forget to buy [illegible] Clark street, [illegible] [illegible] W. S. Bowen is also [illegible]

WRIGHT & [illegible] UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] METALLIC [illegible] Also—Wood Coffins and [illegible] prepared with [illegible] [illegible]

THE KENOSHA [illegible] KENOSHA, [illegible] The best place in the [illegible] [illegible]

JAMES JOHN[illegible] Dealer in Cement, Plasters, & [illegible] [illegible] Orders by mail promptly [illegible] P. O. Box 1478.

NIGHT SCAVENGER—[illegible] removing of [illegible] [illegible] Orders directed [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Editors and Proprietors:
[illegible] SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
[illegible] BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
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Additions to clubs may be made at any time.
Money in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address,
"Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

Hon. J. W. Nye, of New York, has been appointed and confirmed as Governor of Nevada Territory.

A FOOLISH QUARREL.

The Democrat and Post are having a quarrel over the mighty question, whether the latter sheet was bribed to support the charter amendments. We do not believe the Post was bribed at all. Nobody throws away cash in these tight times.

FORT SUMTER.

The telegraph informs us that the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter has been sent to Charleston. Like the pulling of an aching tooth, it is a thing to be done quickly if done at all. While the act itself will occasion general and acute pain, the occupation is far less tolerable. Let us [illegible] that this is Buchanan's last legacy of [illegible] to the new Administration.

CARL SCHURZ, ESQ.

The President has tendered to Mr. Carl Schurz of Wisconsin his choice of the mission to Portugal or either of the missions to South America, and it is stated that he has accepted the former. There are three first class missions to South America—Brazil, Chili and Peru—with salaries at $12,000 each. The mission to Portugal is one of the second in rank, with a salary of $7,500 per annum. It appears, therefore, that it was from no inclination to proscribe citizens of foreign birth that the Sardinian mission was not given to Mr. Schurz. The delicate and peculiar relations subsisting between Sardinia and France, and Mr. Schurz's unsettled account with the Court of Berlin, have been ample reasons for giving to another person the place which we, in common with the friends of the Republican party in the [illegible] would have rejoiced to see assigned [illegible]

CHARTER AND THE CITY ELECTION.

The Democrat is endeavoring to show that the defeat of the Charter Amendment authorizes Mayor Wentworth to hold office another year without re-election. [illegible] presumed that this would be the conclusion of his clamor about "Court House [illegible]" "high taxes on manufacturers," [illegible] like trash which he has dished up [illegible] day to day.

[illegible] to the question of law raised by the [Democ]rat, whether the voting down of the [ch]arter election—to wit: "This act shall take effect from and after its passage,"—does not vitiate the whole charter for the term of at least sixty days from and after the adjournment of the Legislature, we have [illegible] that the first section of the charter [illegible]:

"[illegible] the municipal elections in said city shall [be held] on the third Tuesday in April, at which [time there] shall be elected by the qualified voters [of said] city, all officers to be elected at the general [election]. The first election shall be held [on the th]ird Tuesday in April 1861, and no special [election] shall be held in said city for the election [of o]fficers, except as this act provides."

[illegible] judge and every lawyer knows [illegible] the intention of the law-maker is [illegible]." If Mr. Wentworth thinks it was [the inte]ntion of the Legislature to leave [the city] without a government for the coming [two] years, or to prevent the people [from c]hoosing any officers during that period [who] can go before any competent court [before th]e April election and have the thing [settled]. The duty and necessity of holding [an elec]tion on the third Tuesday in April [are equ]ally clear. Any different course is [the m]erest tomfoolery. If any person in [the pres]ent city government deems himself entitled to his office than any [one] elected to succeed him, the courts [will de]cide which one is the legal officer, [and the] decision will be acquiesced in and [obeyed] by the people.

[The] Democrat's babble about the Police [bill is e]qually maudlin and pointless. Two [or thre]e weeks ago it alleged that some[thing wa]s believed that the Police bill was [not re]gularly read in the Senate. It now [admit]s the fact to be incontrovertible; [and if] the matter ever goes before the Supreme Court the files of the Chicago Democrat, we suppose, will be offered to rebut the records in the State Department at [Spring]field.

Hon. Gustavus Koerner.

[A]nd the following mean aspersion goes the rounds of our Illinois exchanges:

"The Chicago Post says that Gov. Koerner made [a pr]etty serious opposition to the appointment of [Judd] of Chicago, as minister to Berlin. It is [said] the Governor wanted this appointment [himself.]"

[We h]appen to know that Gov. Koerner never [stood in] the way of Mr. Judd, nor Mr. Judd [in the w]ay of Gov. Koerner, in the matter of [the Berl]in mission. On the contrary, Gov. K. [was con]sulted in regard to the appointment [of Mr.] Judd, and gave his cordial and unqualified [ass]ent thereto. We are not aware that [Gov. K]oerner has been a candidate for anything [with]in the gift of the President, but if he [is, it] is not likely that he would be disappointed.

Washington Items.

[Specia]l Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

[The a]ppointment of Charles Francis Adams [to Engl]and, and W. L. Dayton to France, gives [satis]faction.

[illegible] of New Hampshire would have liked [either] the English or French mission, but he [finall]y yielded, in company with Evarts of [New Y]ork, and others, to the superior claims [of the g]entlemen nominated.

[Mr. S]churz has been appointed Minister to [illegible]. The pressure against him was in[tense.] Mr. Raymond of the New York Times, [and] other influential editors, lobbied against [him s]everal days.

HOME OFFICES.

[Comm]issioner of Patents Holloway, it is in[tended] to-day, will be transferred to some [other p]osition. Fogg of New Hampshire is [under]stood to make a personal point that the [office] was tendered to him, but before he [could a]ccept, he was forced to go to New [Hampshire] after, to attend to the interests of the [party in the e]lection there, pending which the prize [slipped] from his hands. I have not heard [of any o]pposition is to be made of these two [illegible] Ripley of Minnesota, who was [nomin]ated as Assistant Secretary of Legation [illegible] to get the office, after [illegible] confirmation has been reconsidered, [on the] ground that he was appointed to encourage [illegible] to forward European claims, and that [his po]litical proclivities do not tend much to [Repub]licanism. Dr. H. Fletcher of Minnesota [is pres]sed very hard by the Congressional delegation from that State, for Commissioner to [the S]andwich Islands. D. T. Smith of the [illegible] State is an applicant for one of the bu[reaus] under Secretary Chase.

[The] Republican caucus has determined to [elect] the officers of the Senate. Asbury [Dickens], who has been Secretary of that [body] for some thirty-five years, is to be re[moved], and William Hickey, Clerk, is to be [appoint]ed in his place. The latter gentleman [has be]en connected with the Senate for twenty [years.] [illegible] W. Lavery of Illinois, W. Beydolds, Jr., [illegible] A. M. Swan of Illinois, E. M. Heaton [illegible] and Miles L. Yater of Indiana, [have been] appointed to $1,200 clerkships in [the Gene]ral Land Office, to fill existing vacancies. James L. Thompson of Indianapolis, [illegible] Mark Tilton of Madison, Ind., John H. [illegible] Springfield, Ill., Edward Gallagher of [illegible] Ky., and August Thieme of Cleveland [have been] appointed Pension Agents. Thomas [illegible] Robinson of Kentucky, has been re[moved] from his third-class $1,600 clerkship in the Indian Bureau, and Mr. [illegible] Conrad of Indiana, has been appointed to a second-class $1,400 clerkship [in the] same bureau. It is understood that the [Secr]etary of the Navy has set his veto [upon] official proscription, and will make but [few re]movals in his department of the Government [illegible] except for cause. He has filled several [vacan]cies which existed. The usual embarrassment on the change of the Administration is apprehended in several of the most [import]ant bureaus of the Government service [illegible] removals and resignations. In [illegible] division of the General Land [Office the e]ntire force has been changed. [illegible] important duties of the office are with [illegible] performed by those who have never [been] regularly trained and tutored in them.